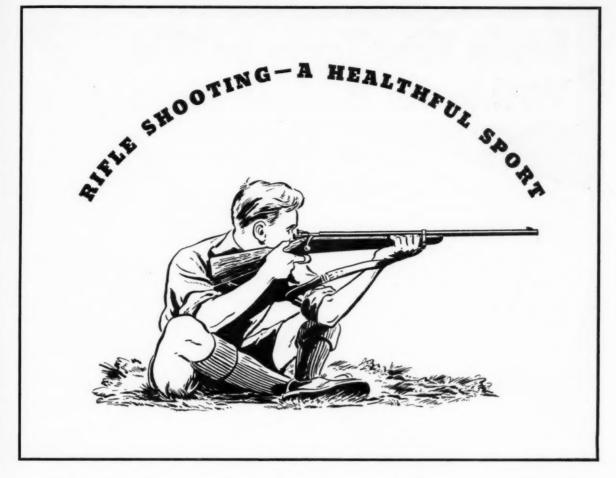


Exhibit on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City

Better 22 leaves the muzzle at 1,200 feet a second—faster than sound! Not all bullets follow such a smooth path. Get the one cartridge combining two features most desired by all shooters—flatter trajectory, plus the accuracy of a target cartridge—Peters Target! It costs you no more than regular .22 rimfire smokeless.

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FOR the mental and physical development of a boy or girl, no sport is more valuable than rifle shooting. It does not require much strength, but it develops keen eyes, steady hands, and a coordination and control of nerves and muscles that are useful in the pursuits of everyday life. Accuracy, observation, and judgment are gained in learning to set sights for varying conditions. Difficult calculations are tackled with an enthusiasm not always displayed for similar tasks in the classroom.

Young America takes eagerly to rifle shooting if given the opportunity. There are super-

vised rifle ranges in almost every community where boys and girls are taught to handle firearms safely, and where accidents are unheard of. The National Rifle Association will gladly tell inquirers the location of such ranges, and will supply other useful information for the young rifleman.

Readers of this publication understand the importance of rifle shooting in forming the character of our younger generation.

We urge them to take an active part in promoting this worth-while sport in their own communities.



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ANY school, club and community teams, studded Many school, club and community teams, studied with competent shooters and stars of the future, with competent shooters are stars of the future, and with competition. But are eager to get into keen .22 rifle competition. More often cost of equipment is a symbol of eq are eager to get into keen .²² rine competition. But often cost of equipment is a stumbling block. Many coften cost of equipment is a stumbling and ammunition cannot afford the "ultimate" in rifle and ammunition No longer need this be a curb to the full enjoyment.

No longer need this be a rate or or the full enjoyment.

No longer need this be a curb to the full enjoyment. by your team members of this great competitive sport.

No longer need in damner hance of victory even in by your team members of this great competitive sport.
No longer need it dampen hopes of victory even in strong competition. Designed expressive for instructions. No longer need it dampen nopes of victory even in strong competition. Designed expressly for just such strong competition. Designed expressly for just such strong competition. The Winchester Model 75 Target Rifle gives strong competition. Designed expressly for just such situations, the Winchester Model 75 Target Rifle gives in the work in the purpose Already is because it is to be purposed to the purpose already in the purpose all the purpose already in the purpose refinement. situations, the Winchester Model 17 Larget Rine gives you ideal equipment for this purpose. Already it has been need extensively by the college and school reams you ideal equipment for this purpose. Already it has been used extensively by club, college and school teams for fine practice and in successful competition.

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Model 75 is a bolt action 22, designed and produced by Winchester—makers of the world famous
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28-inch straight taper barrel, chambered, bored and rifled rided.

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with interchangeable post and aperture inserts. Tan leather price for an arm of its shooting ability.

Diagram With Model 75 Winchester, Leader 22 Long Rifle Carter of the in resultar With Model 75 Winchester, Leader 32 Long Rine cartemark fine accuracy results. Notable for their size in regular ridges (sold at standard prices for their size in regular close groups, uniformity and Winchester dependability.

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worries Smokeless An excellent choice for pallery and cleaning worries, Smokeless, An excellent choice for gallery or outdoor shooting.

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WINCHESTER

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

VOLUME 88

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NUMBER 10

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POWDER SMOKE

LEST WE FORGET

AMERICA IS ABOUT TO LAUNCH the greatest peace-time program for the training of a citizen army that has ever been undertaken. Intensive recruiting for both Regular Services and National Guard and the calling into active service of several thousand Reserve Officers has already filled all ranks with a large proportion of untrained or only partly trained men. All over America millions of men are wondering if, and when, the Call to the Colors will come for them. All over America, with the aid of the Federal Government, men are being taught trades essential to the national defense; the basic principles of airmanship; the basic principles of seamanship.

We read and hear much concerning more ships, more planes, more tanks, more guns, more soldiers, sailors, marines. Of the wisdom of all this activity we are sincerely and definitely convinced. Day after day the need is more firmly impressed upon us by current events.

But let us not forget—inside every tank, plane and ship; manning every gun; driving every truck is a man. Following up every attack by plane and tank are men. After the planes and tanks have swept past other men have grimly come up out of trenches and foxholes to meet them. Men with rifles are still the decisive factor in every successful attack and defense.

And with all the training in America today, what are we doing to train rifle-The same Federal Government which is so generously, and properly, expending its funds to train mechanics, airmen and seamen, has stopped the sale and issue of rifles and ammunition essential to train civilian riflemen, many of whom will soon be in active Federal service. Some of the same officers of the Army who pay lip service to the doctrine that the individual soldier and his rifle are the final determining factor in war say "we are too busy with other things to spare men or time to teach individual marksmanship."

"In each succeeding war there is a tendency to proclaim as something new the principles under which it is conducted. Not only those who have never studied or experienced the realities of war, but also professional soldiers frequently fall into the error. . . . It is true that the tactics of the battle-field change with improvements in weapons. Machine guns, quick-firing small bore guns and rapid fire artillery make the use of cover more necessary. They must be considered as aids to the infantryman, expert in the use of the rifle and familiar with the employment of hasty entrenchments. It is he who constitutes our main reliance in battle."

"The infantry soldier, well trained in stealthy approach and in the art of taking cover, makes a small target, and if he is an expert rifleman there is nothing that can take his place on the battlefield."

his place on the battlefield."
"Strongly renew my previous recommendation that all troops be given complete course in rifle practice. Specialties of trench warfare instruction at home should not be allowed to interfere with rifle practice."

"The French infantryman, as has been already stated, did not rely upon bis rifle and made little use of its great power."

"Among our troops recently arrived there was a serious lack of training in the use of the rifle. It seemed inexensable to send over men who were deficient in this very elementary step in preparation, even though there may not have been time to train them

"Am mailing you report on serious lack of training in replacements recently arrived . . . Some had never handled a rifle. Nevertheless these men had been in service about two months. . . . Particularly important infantry be given rifle practice to include 600 yards in United States. Do not understand why this condition should prevail with anything like proper supervision over training in camps at home. Suggest fullest investigation of methods and policies as to instruction."

The above quotations come from no "target shooting fanatic." They come from no theorist whose ideas of essential training were derived from a study of map problems, tactical problems, or maneuvers minus ball cartridges. With America turning its thought once again to the training of a great citizen army The National Rifle Association calls attention to the advice and admonitions of General John J. Pershing who is above quoted from "My Experiences In the World War" and war-time reports and cables to the War Department.

LEST WE FORGET!

^{* &}quot;My Experiences In the World War"—Pershing— 2 Vols.—Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City.

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PERRY GETS UNDER WAY

"Weather's been bad, too; that'll keep a lot of folks away," opined the third member of the trio.

Similar questions and comments were passed a hundred times among the early arrivals on the chilly, rainy days of Friday and Saturday which preceded Sunday, September first, the official opening day for the National Matches of 1940. Army maneuvers had made necessary a two weeks' postponement which immediately eliminated the eighteen R.O.T.C. and C.M.T.C. teams because of the conflict with college opening dates. The coldest, wettest August in a quarter of a century or longer boded ill for the attendance of unattached civilians and the imminence of National Guard mobilization furnished a ready excuse for a few Adjutants General who are luke-warm to the National Matches to keep their guard riflemen home from America's greatest small arms school.

By Sunday night the questions were answered. Answered in an amazing manner-answered in a way that should bring encouragement to those who are charged with bringing the civilian components into the national defense picture. True, there were thirty less teams than in 1939nine R.O.T.C., nine C.M.T.C. and twelve National Guard teams were missing-but the total enrollment in the Small Arms Firing School was almost exactly the same as in 1939! Civilians, unattached civilians paying their own expenses, and police made up the difference caused by the loss of government financed teams! The pistol school showed an increase of about seventy and the rifle school an increase in unattached civilians of over three hundred. Real tyros were most of these newcomers—out for the School of Instruction only, knowing that they lacked the experience for match shooting and planning on returning to their jobs when the School was concluded.

Even the Juniors, school openings notwithstanding, showed up to the number of a hundred and thirty-seven—about half the 1939 attendance but a splendid tribute to the interest of young America and shooting-minded parents who were willing to give up a week of "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic'" for a week of "holding, aiming and squeezing."

With this ray of sunshine in the matter of attendance came a lightening of the clouds overhead and by Tuesday



Col. Oliver S. Wood, Executive Officer

the sun was a steady visitor, cheering but not too warm. All through "School Week" pleasantly warm days and clear, not-too-cool nights have helped keep spirits bright and good nature prevalent.

To Colonel Oliver S. Wood, serving his second year as Executive Officer, belongs much of the credit for the cheerful friendliness which has characterized School Week to an unusual extent. Bedeviled by uncertainties as to what officers and men would be finally made available to help him handle the three ring circus which is Camp Perry, Colonel Wood carried on in the finest tradition of the American military services. With hard driving energy beautifully concealed under a good natured, friendly, never-too-busy exterior and with a spirit of co-operation



"First shot for record"

which begot co-operation he built an organization of Regulars and Ohio Guardsmen to man the ranges and a team of Regulars, Guard, and Reserve officers to supervise and instruct which gives promise of functioning as smoothly as any which have handled the long list of National Matches in years past.

The few old-timers who were sent back to help in key jobs have of course been invaluable. With officers like Bagby, Tupper, Lyons, Wessels, Kneubel,

Middleton, Norris, Wooley, Hinds, Strahan and others of the same type to handle the school, difficulties caused by lack of personnel become something to overcome-not something to cry about. So the school ran, smoothly and well, even though in some unattached civilian groups civilians themselves, like young Russ Wiles, were pressed into service as instructors. Typical of the fine spirit of co-operation was the "loaning" of officers and men from various teams to aid in the school-"Mac" Garr who has climbed into prominence as a pistol shot by virtue of his own hard work and who is at Perry as a member of the Reserve Officers Team volunteered to give up the week of practice and put in the week as an instructor in the pistol school. His father, Lieutenant Colonel Garr, assistant executive officer at Perry last year and one of those who was not made available until the last minute, has taken over the task of conducting the smallbore range, even though he outranks the officer who is in charge of all the ranges. Team play—co-operation—a willingness and an intention to make things go despite all handicaps is truly the spirit of Camp Perry 1940.

As this is written it appears that entries in the .30 caliber matches will decline about 350 in each match under last year. The "Members", to be fired Saturday, closed with 1634 entries against 2000 in 1939. The "Navy" has 1613 against last year's 1977 and the "Crowell" 1323 against last year's 1737. The pistol events promise to run slightly ahead of 1939 both in quantity and quality and the smallbore ranges also seem likely to equal or slightly exceed last year's record-breaking entry lists.

Requests from newspapers for wire news and pictures indicate a constantly increasing willingness to provide publicity for rifle and pistol shooting and six radio broadcasts by chains serving nation-wide networks are already scheduled from Camp Perry's wide-flung firing lines. For the first time in a number of years the Matches will be visited by the Assistant Secretary of War when Colonel

Robert P. Patterson flies into Camp on September 14.

Despite the difficulties under which it got under way, Camp Perry 1940 gives promise of supplying all the old familiar frills and thrills plus some new ones. But for a report of the triumphs and disappointments, the new records and the freshly crowned heroes, we must await the throws of Fate's dice during the next two weeks—and the November "RIFLEMAN."



Police School



Two-hand Gun

Records Fall Among PERRY JUNIORS

Led By Anna Lou Ballew, sixteen year old sharpshooter of Mannington, West Virginia, a determined group of young experts with the rifle made a vigorous assault on established records so successfully that the concluding exercises of the Junior School and matches found four new scores set up as all-time highs for these matches. The young West Virginian set out for home the proud possessor of two trophies and a medal for each match fired. Anna Lou added to her laurels by setting a new record in the Division "A", fifteen to seventeen year group, Whistler Boy Match. Among this older division of juniors Leonor Travis of La Grange, Illinois, also did her part with a 290

PRONE MATCH—Group "A" (15-17 yrs.) 20 shots prone.

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ohs the hly ust te's wo which outranked all past scores fired in the Prone, Sitting, Kneeling Match. Thomas Cronk, another resident of West Virginia was outstanding among the shooters under fifteen years of age. Besides winning the Whistler Boy Trophy he established two new records in his group.

In spite of the relatively small attendance all scores placing in the medals in the matches were exceptionally high. Besides the broken records the winning scores in the Group "A" Four Position Match, Group "B" Prone Match, Group "B" Prone, Sitting Match, and in Cooper Trophy Individual Junior Championship Match tied records established in past years.

MEDAL WINNERS, JUNIOR MATCHES, CAMP PERRY, 1940

N. R. A. JUNIOR SCHOOL-CAMP PERRY, OHIO-1940

MATCH MEDAL WINNERS

	Score
1. Anna Lou Ballew	Mannington, W. Va
	Silver Medal
2. Bob Greggory	La Porte, Ind
3. Leonor Travis	La Grange, Ill

Group "B" (12-14 yrs.)	

RONE,	SITTING MATCH—Group "A" (15-17 yrs.) 10	shots prone, 10 sitting.		
2.	De Witt Erk. Co Anna Lou Ballew. Ma Bob Carper. Tol	nnington, W. Va	197	Bronze Medal
	Group	"B" (12-14 yrs.)		
1.	Thomas Cronk	neeling, W. Va	194	Silver Medal

Thomas Cronk John Bokman			
Ann Bokman	Chicago, Ill.	190	Bronze Medal

1	PRONE, SITTING, KNEELING MATCH—Green	oup "A" (15-17 yrs.) 10 shots prone, 10 sitting	g, 10 kne	eling.
	1. Leonor Travis	La Grange, Ill.	Record	Silver Medal
	Bob Carper Anna Lou Ballew	Toledo, Ohio	289	Bronze Medal Bronze Medal
		Group "B" (12-14 yrs.)		
	1. John Bokman	Chicago, Ill.	283	Silver Medal

Wheeling, W. Va. 278 - Bronze Medi

Prone, Sitting, Kneeling, Standing 10 standing.	MATCH—Group "A" (15-17 yrs.)	10 shots prone, 10 s	sitting, 10 kneeling,
2. Anna Lou Ballew	La Porte, Ind. Mannington, W. Va. Toledo, Ohio	373	Silver Medal Bronze Medal Bronze Medal
	Group "B" (12-14 yrs.)		
1. Thomas Cronk		New Record	Silver Medal

AGGREGATE—WHISTLER BOY—Group "A" (15-17 yrs.) Scores of the Prone, 2 position, 3 position, and 4 position matches

		Mannington, W. Va			
2	Bob Greggory	La Porte, Ind.	1056	x 1100	Silver Medal
2	Bob Carper	Toledo, Ohio	1048	x 1100	
7	1 Leonor Travis	La Grange, Ill.	1044	v 1100	Bronze Medal
		Columbus, Ohio			Bronze Medal
		Group "B" (12-14 yrs.)			
		Wheeling, W. Va			and Gold Medal
- 2	2. Robert Morris	Toledo, Ohio	998	x 1100	Silver Medal
	3. Robert Wells	Mason City, Iowa	964	x 1100	Bronze Medal
4	4. Thomas Ammer	Toledo, Ohio	953	x 1100	
	S. Ann Bokman	Chicago, Ill.	949	x 1100	Bronze Medal

ALICE ALLGOOD COOPER TROPHY MATCH

INDIVIDUAL JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP-10 shots prone, 10 sitting, 10 kneeling, 10 standing.

1. Anna Lou Ballew	Mannington, W. Va	380 x 400	Cooper Trophy and Gold Medal
2. Lloyd Cornell	Providence, R. I	377 x 400	Silver Medal
3. Bob Greggory	La Porte, Ind.	376 x 400	Bronze Medal
4. Edith Hancock	Akron, Óhio	372 x 400	Bronze Medal
5. James Shutt		368 x 400	Bronze Medal
6. Lino Della Bianca	Akron, Ohio	365 x 400	Bronze Medal
7. Robert Rosser		363 x 400	Bronze Medal
8. De Witt Erk		363 x 400	Bronze Medal
9. Paul Brothers	Akron, Ohio	361 x 400	Bronze Medal
10. Bob Carper	Toledo, Ohio	360 x 400	Bronze Medal

Five high Juniors under 15 years of age.

1. Robert Morris	Toledo, Ohio	. 342 x	400	Cooper Trophy and
2. Thomas Girke	ut Gatun, Canal Zone	. 331 x	400	Silver Medal
3. John Bokman	Chicago, Ill	. 327 x	400	Bronze Medal
4. Thomas Cronl		. 327 x	400	Bronze Medal
5 Thomas Amm	Toledo, Ohio	326 x	400	Bronze Medal

This Handgun Game

By WALTER F. ROPER

THE BEST LAID PLANS have a way of going bad, and from the day the dates for Perry were changed, mine certainly went askew. First my regular tent mate found he couldn't go after September first, then came the difficulty of getting living quarters, and when that was overcome through the kindness of a couple of good friends, serious illness at home put the final period to proceedings; so after twenty years of regular attendance, I had to miss Perry this year. Several times in the past when starting for home from the matches after a particularly busy two weeks, the idea of staying away for a year looked mighty good, but I know now that a year without Perry seems pretty empty indeed. The hours may be long, the tent may be hot or freezing, and the bed hard, but there is something about Perry that gets into one's blood, and when it is missed there is a very real feeling of loss. Sorry to have missed all you good friends, but it just couldn't be helped this year.

Judging from the number of letters received during the past month, there are going to be a lot of new comers to the handgun game in the next few months, and as this page is written to help just such shooters, I'm going to try to answer the most frequently asked question. It is: "What type of gun should I get for my first shooting, single shot pistol, revolver or automatic, and what caliber?" The last part of that question is easy, for the .22 is the only caliber to consider; and don't think that recommendation is made because your experience is limited. Actually, the same matches are shot with the .22, .38, and .45, and in most "shoots" scores fired with the .22 are required for the "aggregate"; so the .22 isn't just a novice proposition. The little gun may make little noise in doing its job, but

a glance at the scores made with it will show that it is long on results; in fact it is THE cartridge for finest shooting with a handgun.

Things have changed greatly in the pistol game during the past few years, and nowadays most matches are based upon either the "National" or "Camp Perry" course of fire, and include Timed and Rapid fire as well as the older Slow fire shooting. That being so, you will certainly want to do all three types of shooting eventually, especially as the N.R.A. ratings for Sharpshooter and Expert, which you can win on your own range, call for all three types. The usual advice in the past has been for the newcomer to the pistol game to start with a single shot pistol, then take up the revolver, and finally the automatic, the argument being that the guns were increasingly complicated and dangerous in that order. Now, I don't want any reader to think that I discount the danger item, for the exact opposite is the case. I do not think, however, that the danger of accident is a matter of the type of gun, but entirely a question of proper behavior on the part of the shooter. If the fundamental rule for safety is not observed, any gun is dangerous, but IF THE FINGER IS KEPT OFF THE TRIGGER UNTIL ONE IS READY TO SHOOT, AND THE GUN NEVER POINTED AT ANYTHING ONE DOES NOT WANT TO HIT, accidents just won't happen. If this rule is observed, as it must be, the automatic is no more dangerous than any other gun, and as you will eventually want this type for your Timed and Rapid fire, I see no reason for beginning with something else. Before you attempt any fast shooting, however, a real degree of skill should be developed in slow fire, and in all this shooting the automatic should be used as a single loader, one cartridge at a time being loaded directly into the barrel, with the magazine not even in the gun. Stick to this plan, and by the time you have your qualification as Marksman, you will have learned to handle the gun so that you never will forget to observe the safety rule.

I don't know how the new plan of qualifications is working out in other clubs, but in ours it has put new life into the game, and a lot of us have found that our arm chair figuring of our ability was decidedly off! Every week now we have a go at the qualification shooting, and just the idea of having something definite to try for when we go to the range makes the time seem more profitably spent. There is something about declaring that one intends to make a certain score that puts real pressure upon the shooter. It is the nearest thing to real competition, for there is the element of having to do well on that single try. Also, the thought that the rest of the crowd are there to see us make good or fail adds to the pressure. If you haven't given that new slow fire 25 yard target a try yet, do so by all means. As I understand it, one can shoot for Expert qualification all at 25 yards by using this new target for the slow fire stage, and there is something about a match at 25 yards that is most pleasant. It saves a lot of time moving equipment, and seems more friendly for a Saturday afternoon get-together.

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With most of us, shooting seems to run in cycles. From

a slump we will gradually get our scores back to normal, stay at the top for a time, and then gradually slip back into another slump; and nothing we can do seems to have any effect upon our scores. The next time this happens, I wish you would try an experiment that has helped many shooters. I've described it before, but from what different ones have told me I guess it has been considered just another of those things, but I assure you it is really worth a trial. When you begin stringing your shots up and down or horizontally instead of making those nice round groups that count up well, just put up a target back-side toward you so you can't see the bull at all, guess at the aiming point, and WATCH YOUR SIGHTS. Of course you KNOW that it is more important to have the sights in perfect alignment with each other than at some very small point on the target, but every once in a while we need proof of it, and also that we are doing the job right. When you see that you can make just as good groups without any bull to gaze at, and then see that the score is just as good, your confidence will return, AND you will do a real job of sighting without letting that black spot take your attention from the important thing. Give it a try, and I'm sure that you can shorten the time needed to get back into top form again.

It sure looks as if brother Hensley of San Diego had hit it just about center with that new 200 grain wad bullet for the .45 Auto. Different shooters advise various charges of Bullseye, No. 5, and No. 6 powder, but everyone reports better accuracy than with any other load they ever tried. Personally, I have found it so fine that I shoot the big gun more than any other nowadays, and have reached the point where I am not so anxious to get my targets into the incinerator before anyone sees them! I always thought an 80 at 50 yards was a mighty good score with the .45, but with this new Hensley bullet that isn't so any longer. If you like to shoot the .45, by all means try a few loads with this bullet. It's a honey!

While we are talking about the .45, I wonder how many happened to be out of government primers when the new regulations stopped the supply. I know of one who was, and he overcame the difficulty in a most practical way. Mr. Harold Darcy of New Orleans gave me this tip, and I pass it along as a good one. He had a gunsmith friend (John J. Geyser, of his city) make him a little reamer the size of the commercial primer, and he just reams out the primer pockets of the FA cases the few thousandths necessary to admit the commercial primers. Being in the same fix, I got a similar reamer from Belding & Mull, and the results are top notch. Someone wrote me that I was taking a chance in enlarging the primer pocket in the FA shells, but I need more proof than that bare statement to convince me. If a commercial case can stand the slightly larger primer, I see no reason to believe that the FA case will not. Cut one of each open and see if you can find any less metal in one than the other. Anyway, most of us reload the .45 with reduced charges, and certainly that gives a factor of safety high enough for anyone. And the scheme works perfectly, and it's a whole lot better than having to put the gun away entirely.

SINGLE-SHOT RIFLES

By J. V. K. WAGAR

(Continued from September Issue)

The Farquharson

THERE IS AN INDEFINABLE SOMETHING about Farquharson actions, and rifles made with them, that stirs the beholder into unreasonable admiration, a spirit of scheming covetousness, and an overwhelming state of awe that has amazed me ever since I began owning Farquharsons some years ago. I use these uncomplimentary adjectives not in maliciousness, but in harassed bewilderment that so far finds but a partial solution.

Every so often when I let some addict into my gun room with the promise that he won't try to count them all, pry lids off secured cases, or try to see more than what is in plain sight, he looks at most of the junk with a reaction varying between sheer boredom and magnificent self-control. But show him a Farquharson for the first time and he becomes volubly complimentary, a bit incoherent, or often just plain unreasonable.

Such unreserved admiration for guns never before seen, never associated with rational experiences, and never tested personally for reliability and durability, can be attributed only to looks of a subtle sort. Most of us place typically British rifles—omitting double rifles and Mauser, Mannlicher, and Peabody-Martini borrowings—and revolvers in the same class with freight train cabooses when we think of comeliness, but when it comes to Rolls-Royces, British shotguns, army uniforms the like of which we've been copying since World War No. 1, and finally the massive symmetry of the Farquharson, we admit genius.

Farquharson massiveness permits chambering for cartridges from the .600 and .577 Cordite down. The two Farquharsons I have with me this summer in the mountains include one of the medium sizes with an action thickness of 1.4" and a receiver ring accommodating a 1.0" barrel shank; and a heavier action 1.6" thick receiving a barrel shank approximately 1.18" in diameter.

The high, thick sidewalls of the Farquharson support the massive breech block with the same uniformity found in Sharps, Hepburn, and Winchester rifles, but with greater strength because of the greater amount of steel usually involved.

The breech block slightly resembles that of the Remington-Hepburn, for it lacks the bifurcations showing at the bottom of the action in Sharps, Sharps-Borchardt, Winchester, Stevens Model 44½, and other American actions, and in some makes is retained by a stop-screw threaded into the left-hand side of the receiver.

A side view of a Farquharson breech block reveals what is apparently a long and effective seating incline, but the deep groove cut atop the breech block to permit access to the breech practically removes the seating incline at the central point which must first catch the cartridge head. However, if a Farquharson is being barreled for a smaller cartridge than that for which the action was originally made, the incline can be cut so as to have greater effectiveness.

The breech block has a central rearward projection long enough to house a firing pin of sufficient length to permit placing the hammer between the upper and lower buttstock tangs without having the pin so greatly inclined that its firing force is appreciably lessened.

So constructed, the rear end of the firing pin is partially covered by the hammer and completely enclosed within the action and buttstock, eliminating rearward squirting of gas from burst primers or cases unless in amounts great enough to split the stock.

The hammer is easily cocked by a bar actuated by the finger lever in a fashion seen later in Stevens high-powered lever action repeating rifles. The hammer has no safety notch, but is placed at full cock; or it may be left down by pressing the trigger as one closes the action.

The link which lowers the breech block, or which raises it and holds it in firing position, is fastened to the finger lever at a point well to the rear of the finger-lever pivot—instead of above or slightly ahead of it as in American arms following the Sharps principle. In this respect the Farquharson follows the design found in earlier British Henry falling-block actions, and as in the Henry, requires a latch to secure the finger lever to the solid trigger guard.

The Farquharson link is not subjected to extraction stresses as are the links in Sharps, Sharps-Borchardt, and Winchester actions, in any of which the descending breech block strikes the extractor; for the Farquharson extractor is actuated by a cam on that part of the finger lever just ahead of the pivot. Consequently, in some Farquharsons the link can be, and is, made quite thin.

The link is sturdy enough, but its thinness increases pressures and consequent wear on all of the six important bearing surfaces involved in the use of the link (in Farquharson types I have most used) to raise and lower the breech block and to retract the firing pin with the first opening motion of the finger lever. The hole at the lower end of the link, through which a screw pivoting the link to the finger lever is passed, can wear rapidly (as can the screw upon which it turns), and in a few Farquharsons, I have seen the screw threaded so far that the link turned upon threads, which wear much more rapidly than a solid surface. The upper portion of the link is slotted to permit passing through the link a transverse breech block pin. In the closed action the bottom of the slot pushes against the breech block pin and holds the breech block in the firing position, but as the action is opened the link descends approximately .15" before the top of the slot engages the top of the breech block pin. Both the pin and the slot wear noticeably. The elongated upper tip of the link passes through a slot in the firing pin, thus holding the firing pin up into the breech block, and retracting it as the first opening motion of the link lowers against the rear of the slot in the firing pin a hump on the upper portion of the link.

The six wearing points occur at three positions suffi-



Right side of Jeffery Farquharson

ciently in line that the wear is cumulative and does not need to be great at each point before firing point retraction is decreased to the extent that the firing pin cuts the cartridge head or the lower edge of the chamber. Then, too, despite a concave groove on the hammer face, little clearance exists between the firing pin and hammer as it is being cocked while the breech block and retracted firing pin are lowered, or as the hammer is lowered while the breech block rises into firing position; and on one Farquharson I own the cocking bar notches on the hammer are so worn that the hammer pushes the firing pin against the lower edge of the chamber unless I invert the rifle as I close the action—thus permitting the worn breech block to drop by its own weight, with its transverse pin against the top of the link slot, keeping the firing pin beyond contact with the hammer and permitting full play of the firing pin retraction mechanism.

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Fortunately new lower link pivots and breech block pins can be inexpensively made by any good gunsmith, and the rear hump on the upper end of the link can be built out to effectiveness by light welding. Incidentally, the breech block pin on many Farquharsons is tapered and can be easily knocked out from the left, but gives trouble when attacked from the other direction.

All other parts of the Farquharson, with the possible exception of the rather light, short-threaded, breech block retaining screw on some actions (which serves no real function anyway), and the notches on either side of the hammer against which the bifurcated cocking bar pushes, are remarkably durable. And even here inexpensive replacement or modern welding can do wonders. Also it must be noted that while the wear I have mentioned can be annoying until compensated, it seldom interferes with the reliability of these actions, and then not suddenly.

The hammer spring or mainspring, trigger spring, upper tang shotgun safety spring, and even the finger-lever latch spring have all been flat springs in the actions I have owned, but are quite long enough to flex but little during their respective functionings, and are consequently quite durable and dependable.

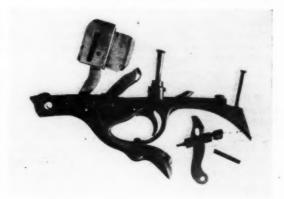
Since all exterior moving parts snugly fit and enclose the action interior, even with the action open, little dirt can enter the mechanism, and very little noise is made during operation.



Top view of Farquharson with shotgun safety



Above: Farquharson action in the white, with hammer cocked. Below: Farquharson breech block, link, guard, finger lever, and firing pin. Also link and firing pin from another action



Farquharson actions with the shotgun safety and the long tangs of the heavier models sometimes give trouble from stock splitting. The safety, hammer, trigger, and tang bolt base parts demand stock cavities nearly dividing the small of the stock longitudinally. The lower tang is usually slightly tapered and the upper tang is not only strongly tapered but joins the action proper at a much rounded shoulder. Fairly adequate mortises are provided on each side of the receiver for tenons of the buttstock to seat into, but these hardly offset the weakening characteristics mentioned.

On some Farquharsons the hammer is locked by a lever on the side of the action instead of a shotgun type safety. The latter is handier and usually preferred, but the former weakens the buttstock less and simplifies the application of tang rear sights.

Farquharson actions vary considerably from maker to maker, and are hence not standard in minor details. In some the guard (containing the hammer and trigger mechanism), the finger lever, and the breech block can be withdrawn after removing only the finger lever pivot. In others the lower link pivot also must be removed. In still others one or two tang screws, the finger lever pivot, a breech block retaining screw, and the lower link pivot must all be removed before the breech block can be withdrawn for cleaning.

Mainspring stiffness, hammer weight, and firing pin design in the Farquharson give great firing certainty but not remarkable lock speed. The hammer fall is long and the firing pin is quite heavy. On the other hand, the breech block can be adjusted to give very tight cartridge support, trigger pulls can be adjusted to excellence, and the handful grip pleases all who like a long grip of moderate curvature.

All of the Farquharsons I have owned or seen have had centrally hung, double-jawed extractors giving great certainty of extraction but unfortunately occupying enough space below the breech to cut away a portion of the receiver ring at that point. Thus one is limited in pressures and cartridge size to the strength of the barrel shank, and cannot utilize fully the otherwise inherent strength of a heavy receiver ring with good thickness of metal at all other points.

Formerly quite a few American hunters kept in their batteries, and recommended to others, at least one heavy Farquharson in .400 or larger caliber, but with the advent of higher intensity magazine rifle cartridges giving practically the same killing power with longer range and less recoil, although with higher pressures, I note that many former 600, 577, 500, 470, 465, 450, and other Nitro Express Farquharsons are being rebarreled for the 7-mm. and .30-40 cartridges, and even the tiny .22 Hornet.

N. H. Roberts in "The Rifles of Yesterday—Part II: Hunting Rifles—Single-Shot," in the May 1935 AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, speaks of the Farquharson as ungainly, and for American single-shot cartridges which run in head size from the .30-40, .35 W. C. F., .405 W. C. F. group down, the biggest Farquharsons are certainly larger and heavier than needed; but if the rifleman is willing to sacrifice a little barrel weight in order to keep a rifle fitted with a Farquharson action within reasonable weight limits, he can be well satisfied.

I have but one Farquharson action in the white, so that it can be weighed apart from the complete rifle, and its 3 pounds 2 ounces is materially greater than the weight of most American single-shot rifle actions, although obviously lighter than the action on my biggest Jeffery-Farquharson.

Screws fitted to Farquharson actions have slots narrower and deeper than those characterizing American rifles, and the amateur gunsmith should select or reshape his screwdrivers with care before dismounting one of the actions—unless damaged screw heads are of no importance to him.

I am not sufficiently a student of British arms to know the exact history of Farquharson actions, but can venture estimates concerning their period of popularity from a Jeffery catalog in my library, dated in the early nineties, showing the Jeffery-Sharp single-shot action (which looks very much like our Winchester Single-Shot action), but no Farquharsons. A fine presentation Farquharson in my collection is dated 1907. My Abercrombie & Fitch catalogs, that were circulated immediately prior to World War I, illustrate and list Farquharson rifles. Post-War British gunmaker catalogs showed Farquharson actions for a time, but with the improvement and increasing popularity of bolt action rifles and cartridges, the Farquharson lost popularity until now, when I understand it is no longer made. A fair estimate of the production period for Farquharsons can also be obtained from Frantz Rosenberg's excellent article "The Farquharson Rifle," appearing in the June 1938 AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

For American use the Farquharson action is probably at its best for the .25 Niedner (.30-40 Krag necked), .30-40, .35-W. C. F., and .405 with highest intensity loadings. It is thus an interesting action for experimental shooting or for hunting near home for non-dangerous game. For expensive trips to distant big-game countries, double or magazine rifles are preferred by those who wish to return without regrets over unrealized opportunities. For the Hornet, Lovell, or other popular vermin wreckers, the Farquharson does very well but is more action than is necessary. However, admittedly, there is something about a Farquharson that makes it a "must" for some riflemen, and however unnecessary a Farquharson may be, it is rarely unsatisfactory.

FALSE ALARM

The late W. Herbert Dunton, the Indian artist, with Doc Brazelton, was in camp one night in the bear country. As they sat by the fire, Doc telling yarns, they heard a terrific racket up the mountainside. It grew louder rapidly—brush cracking, some heavy beast plowing through down timber. Doc got his rifle and sat peering into the gloom. Bert got his rifle and squatted by the fire. The beast coming nearer, both men fired several shots in the direction of the noise, with no effect. Surely nothing but a huge grizzly could raise so much racket! Both men held their fire for a sure shot. Then their old pack mare poked her head out of a spruce shrub, and looked them over at her ease, as if she were saying, "Hello, boys; why aren't you in bed?"—Perry D. Frazer.



Deer's right fore leg is reaching far forward. Circle 1, for heart area; 2, for high shot to break both shoulder blades; 3, for "hip shot" to reach pelvis; 4, for brain shot

DEER SHOTS

By WILLIAM MONYPENY NEWSOM

Author of "Whitetailed Deer"

EVERY FALL AROUND THE EVENING FIRES in the deer camps the old question has come up as to how it is possible for a deer to run from fifty to two hundred yards after his heart has been perforated by a bullet. We all know he does this but to date no answer has really explained why. We usually wound up the evening in agreement on but two points (1) The deer should drop when circulation ceases and the brain "suffocates." This should happen almost immediately after the heart is perforated, for, of course, it is taken for granted the heart stops instantly. (2) As we know deer have run two hundred yards after a heart shot this explanation cannot be true and there is something phoney about it somewhere. So the question has never been logically answered as far as the deer hunters are concerned.

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Then, on October 31, 1938, murderer John W. Deering was placed before a stone wall in the Utah State Prison with an electro-cardiograph attached to his person. He was outwardly calm. The prison doctor placed

a target over his heart. Five picked riflemen fired at that target at short range and four bullets simultaneously pierced his heart. Yet Deering's heart did not stop when pierced by four bullets but continued to beat for 15.6 seconds thereafter. The cardiograph record also showed that a few moments before the shots were fired, through fear, Deering's heart beats, normally 72 per minute, were increased to 180 per minute.

Now, I cannot say that the effect of a heart shot on a deer and a man are in any way similar. But let us see what would happen if we suppose this might have a bearing on the deer question. If the deer is frightened before the shot, his heart beats would increase tremendously, also increasing circulation of blood to the brain and muscles. And how far would he run in the 15.6 seconds before his heart stopped? At Anticosti Island I timed a mature whitetailed deer over a measured course with a stop watch. It was shot at but purposely missed. Its speed was 18 miles per hour. The highest speed when



Heart, showing different angle with deer much above the usual sight line

another deer was fully extended and had to run, was about 30 miles per hour. At 18 miles per hour, the deer could travel 137 yards in 15.6 seconds. At 25 miles per hour the deer could travel about 152 yards. At 30 miles per hour the deer could travel about 229 yards. Doesn't it sound to you a little bit as if John Deering may have solved the riddle and that the deer's heart does not stop when perforated?

At first glance the execution of John Deering in a Utah prison may seem a long jump from bag-

ging a buck in Washington County, Maine. But actually there is a very direct connection. For you have to answer now the very definite question, Do you want the deer to run and can you find him if he does run and drop dead an eighth of a mile away? In some countries it doesn't matter. You can track the deer easily. In open country you can see him fall. In other countries where there is much brush and ground cover you can very easily lose the deer because a deer doesn't leave a large deep track like a moose and is more apt to dodge and circle. Also your decision will depend somewhat on your rifle. If you are using a very light weight bullet of ultra high speed, that bullet while very deadly is apt to break

up inside the deer, leaving no exit hole and practically no blood trail. If, on the other hand, you are using an old-fashioned cartridge like the .38-55 H.V. the bullet is apt to expand, go clear through the deer and leave an excellent blood trail, so you can afford to have the deer run, with little danger of losing him.

On one occasion I remember coming to an old blow down of big trees. On the edge of it were very fresh tracks of a nice deer going directly into it, obviously for the good feed of the ground cover that had sprung up when the old forest shade was removed. However, the deer was but three feet high at the shoulder and he could go under these down trees quite easily. Being six feet high I could not. So I mounted the logs and had gone but 50 feet, when through an opening I saw him. He was broadside and his head was down, feeding. It was instantly obvious to me that I could not use a heart shot here. If he ran 100 yards

farther into that mess I'd be a week getting him out. So I fired at his clearly defined shoulder blades, well forward and high up. He dropped instantly, because the heavy bullet carried through both shoulder blades, and, of

Left: Deer standing on slight quartering angle. A shot to the circle at "sticking" point should reach vital heart area. Oblong area marked above covers lungs or neck vertebrae

Below: Shot to circle will pass through heart area, between fore legs. As this was photographed from below, it makes the angle slightly confusing



course in so doing, broke down the power of loco-motion.

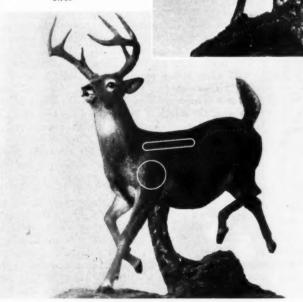
One fall when I was hunting deer in Canada with Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews he told me that on all his expeditions it was not only his job to collect specimens for the American Museum of Natural History but also to supply meat for a big crew of men. He was certain he had killed over a thousand head of game, and of the many he had shot through the heart he could remember but two animals that had dropped to the shot. For this reason, his favorite shot is to break the power of locomotion with the high shoulder shot, where the animal is standing exactly broadside. The real danger of this shot, however, is that the position of the deer may be misleading,—that he may not be true broadside or at right angles to you, but actually at a 45° angle. In this case you may hit the near fore shoulder blade and miss the one on the far side. If this

happens you may have a long chase, as the entire motive power of the deer is in the hind legs, the fore legs being used to land on. And the deer handles himself surprisingly well with one bad fore leg, which is by no means as serious as a broken hind leg.

Many hunters I've met seem to take little interest in placing the first shot properly. Having a magazine full of cartridges they foolishly be-

Right: Hold low in the circle to strike the pelvis, the kidneys, or spine as the case may be

Below: Heart shot and spine shot



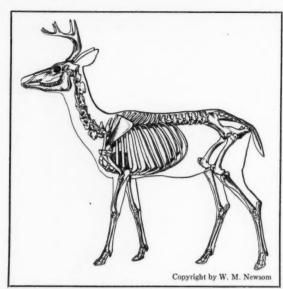


Heart shot and neck shot

lieve the second, third or fourth shot will be just as deadly. This is by no means true. Of course the first shot is obviously the most likely to succeed, but leave that out altogether. It has been observed time and again, especially by African hunters who killed tons of game, that where the first shot is not a deadly, paralyzing shot, you can thereafter literally fill the game with lead and it seems to have no apparent effect. The first shot, if not effective, seems to deaden the nerves, so the following ones are not felt as they should be.

Therefore I believe you have a better chance if you actually miss the first shot and the second is deadly, than you would have were you to wound slightly on the first shot, with a deadly second one.

I saw an excellent case of that one morning in the back country of Maine years ago. I was in camp and my companion was in the low ground only a short distance away with a .33 Winchester, when he jumped a scraggly old buck. He only wounded it on the first shot, that went high and missed the bony structure of the shoulder. Thereafter the battle started. Every few minutes my friend would fire another burst. Several times they chased each other around the swamp, with constant intermittent firing. By



Skeleton drawing, also showing heart area. Note formation of shoulder and fore leg



Copyright by W. M. Newson

Photo showing interior of young whitetail

the time he had fired a hatful of cartridges I began to wonder if he was chasing the deer, or the deer perhaps was chasing him. When I was beginning to chuckle out loud he came puffing into camp.

"Didn't you hear me shooting?" he said, somewhat exasperated.

"Î thought I did hear a shot," I said casually. "Were you shooting?"

"Was I?" he exploded. "I've been shooting for ages. I'm all worn out pumping lead into him. Why the devil didn't you come and help me?"

"Why," I said, "I thought you only had one buck to shoot at."

"One buck or what's left of him. Come over and look at the wreck."

I went. The buck had been very nearly shot to pieces, hit nine times and nearly every one of these shots would have been deadly at once if the first shot had not apparently made the buck insensible to future shock. And certainly that was no fault of the .33 cartridge, as it has not only shocking effect but plenty of ability to penetrate clear through, and leave a blood trail.

Here let me remind you of an important item I have never seen in print that has to do with this same question of various shots and a blood trail: It is usually customary to compare thoughtlessly the size of bullet holes by referring to the diameter of the bullet. That is, a .45 caliber bullet is one-third larger than a .30 caliber bullet. This seems to be standard practice among hunters, but is obviously wrong. For the bullet should be compared by area, not by diameter, and the .45 is not one-third larger but actually twice as large as a .30 caliber. This is the same as figuring pipe where we all know the volume of water through a 4-inch pipe will fill sixteen 1-inch pipes or four 2-inch pipes. This, of course, is directly connected with the amount of blood trail you can expect from the hole made by the bullet.

I hope that in the foregoing I have made clear what you can expect from various shots in a general way; that you need to know all the different shots for different countries, different conditions, and different rifles used; and that the same shot under different conditions does not always produce the same effect. Now let us take up more specific cases as to where the bullets should be placed.

We can divide the shots into two classes: those affecting the vital organs, and those paralyzing the power of locomotion. Let's begin at the head.

The brain shot, while instantly fatal, should never be used where it can possibly be avoided. It is a surprisingly tricky shot at a small target. In actual field practice it is hard to locate because of the length of the deer's nose, the length of his ears, and the fact that the head is moved so constantly. A slight variation in proper aim may do the deer a frightful injury without your bagging him. If you must shoot for the brain, you'll find it just under the horns between the eve and the ear. It is far better to try for the neck vertebrae, if you cannot see the deer's body. Many hunters fail in this shot because they think of the neck as draped on the bones like a curtain on a curtain pole. Actually they shoot too high. The neck bones are about center of the neck itself, so shoot for the center of the neck, not at the top edge. It is of course a deadly and instantaneous shot where the vertebrae are struck but where the bone is not hit the deer will probably run away to recover -providing the jugular vein or arteries are not cut.

As to the location of the organs in the chest cavity, that is, inside the rib structure, there has been a great deal of confusion among hunters. I found this out when I sent out a questionnaire sketch of the broad side of a deer to a selected list of guides, asking them to mark the heart area and return it to me. Out of 139 replies, 89 missed the heart area location altogether-63% wrong, among the better class of guides. This confusion is caused by the mistaken idea that the shoulder of the deer is at the point where the fore leg joins the body, and that the heart is behind this point. Actually this point is the elbow joint. The heart is "behind the shoulder" but the shoulder is much further forward. means that with a deer standing still in normal position, the heart is directly between the fore legs, being very far forward in the chest cavity, and nearly at the bottom of the cavity, so it appears to be about a third of the way up the body. In a small deer the heart is three inches in diameter, in a buck you'll shoot at about four inches, but the deadly area is somewhat larger, including the large arteries at the large end of the heart. There are records of an old bullet and a small arrow head being found imbedded in the small end of a deer's heart.

Obviously, then, to hit this area if the deer is standing broadside, you should hold to hit a point about on the center line of the front leg about a third of the way up the body. This shot for the average hunter under average conditions is, I believe, the best standard shot. It can be taken for a deer running at any angle, except possibly straight away from you. For, knowing the heart location between the front legs, you can direct the shot to pass through that point regardless of where the bullet enters. While the heart is not exactly centered it is near enough so you need not worry about that.

It is, of course, utterly impossible always to place the shot correctly in a deer. Thus, the heart shot has the great added advantage that if you hold too far forward you will hit the shoulder joint, or the shoulder blade if you are high. As the heart is surrounded by lungs, a bit high and you still have a deadly shot, and if somewhat too far back, as is usually the case where enough lead is not taken on a running deer, you still have a deadly lung shot.

It used to be, with the old low velocity bullets, that the deer would run long distances when shot through the lungs. Modern high velocity bullets that fly to pieces with what we call the "explosive effect," however, are very deadly in a much shorter time.

The lungs, of course, take up most of the space inside of the ribs—back to the diaphragm or membrane curtain that follows the rear line of the ribs. To the rear of this we find the liver, paunch, intestines, etc. While a shot placed in this area back of the diaphragm may kill eventually, you will have a long chase as a rule, with the excellent possibility that you will never find the deer. The kidneys are in this area, high up under the back bone in the small of the back but it will be mere luck and bad shooting if you hit the kidneys unless the deer is running straight away—which we'll come to in a moment.

Another paralyzing shot that is instantly fatal is one that strikes the back bone. I have known several hunters who believe this to be the best shot. They claim they are apt to shoot high and if they hold true they kill the deer instantly. If they miss by over-shooting, it's a good clean, honest miss with no cripples to chase. While this may be true enough, it's a very confusing shot to the novice. Our hunting season now comes very late, when the deer's hair is long. The deer has bony projections of varying length sticking up above the spine. Thus the spine is much further below the top line of the deer than is usually supposed. If you do not hold far enough below the top line, you are apt merely to hit one of these bony projections. If you do, the deer will probably drop instantly, momentarily paralyzed from shock to the spine. You then saunter up, stand your rifle against a tree and pull your knife. About this time, the deer comes to life, leaps to his feet and runs away practically unhurt-which so many deer have done to so many chagrined hunters.

Another shot, only to be used in emergency under special conditions, is the hip shot, aimed to strike the pelvis. Quite naturally a break in the pelvis or hip will instantly break down the whole rear end of the deer. But you must know your anatomy to make it, and you will ruin a lot of the best meat even if you pull it off successfully, although there are times in thick brush where it may be most useful.

Coming now to the deer running straight away from you, it is obvious that this shot will be offered many times. It should be a comparatively easy shot. You are shooting at a large white bullseye easily centered over the rifle shots, instead of the indistinct brown-gray color of the broadside. You do not have to contend with the question of leading the deer as would be necessary with a cross-angle shot. Your only variable is the bobbing up and down motion of the deer, which you have in all other running shots anyway. But still the novice and expert all constantly miss this shot, with ninety-nine bullets out of one hundred going right over the top of the tail.

If you come to analyze this difficulty you'll find it's perfectly logical and easy to explain why this is so. The tail is waving and attracting all your attention. The country being brushy, you are apt to see the deer the clearest at the top of his bound, at which point you fire—and the deer is then coming down. On top of all this it's a snap shot and one hastily fired, which is not conducive to accuracy anyway.

The point to hit, of course, is the anus or slightly below it. A bullet in that immediate vicinity ranges forward, either breaking the pelvis which is slightly below this point, or breaking the back bone which is above it. It may range forward into the kidneys, which is deadly, or keep going, smashing the whole interior workings. While the anus is the point to hit, your very best chance to hit it is to hold very low-let's say what looks like a foot below it. That means you should hold well down into the large white circle of the rump, trying your best to disregard that exciting white flag that is waving you goodbye. If you can keep cool, not shoot too quickly, and actually aim below the anus, you will have no great trouble bagging your flying whitetail with this shot. But if you are not as cold as ice, and perfectly steady, you may as well save your cartridges.

The Old Coach's Corner

ON THE FIRING LINE

"RELAY No. 2, Match No. 7, ON THE FIRING LINE!"

All competitors in that relay immediately take their assigned places at the firing points, and prepare to fire, but do not load (Par. 5-24, Small-Bore Rifle Rules 1940.)

You are on Relay No. 2. The match is 20 shots at 100 yards. May I this month make a few suggestions in start-

ing your string off right .-

You should arrive behind the firing point as soon as the relay ahead of you starts to shoot; that is, 20 minutes before it is time for your relay to be called up to the line by the above command. Twenty minutes is none too much. It gives you ample time to make all preliminary arrangements, to quiet down, and to study conditions.

On arriving, open your dope bag, get out your forked rifle rest, and set up your rifle (bolt of course open) in the sun where it will warm slightly. Sit down on the ground or a bench alongside the rifle. Get out your spotting scope and stand, fit the scope in the stand, and be sure the stand is set to hold the scope at the right height for your firing position. Focus the scope on your target, and then set the scope and stand alongside the rifle.

Next take out your score book, turn to the records of a number of previously fired 100 yard scores, and decide what elevation you will use for this score you are about to fire. Then set your rear sight or scope at this elevation. Turn your eyes away a minute, and then recheck the setting. It is easy to make a mistake in reading the graduations. Then likewise make an estimate of the wind if any is blowing, set your wind scale for it, and recheck this setting also. Loosen up your sling from the parade to the firing adjustment, and see that the hooks are in the right holes, which should previously have been marked.

Take out your cartridge block and place twenty cartridges in it in two groups of ten cartridges each-not more. Now place your score book, cartridge block, and the remainder of your paper carton of 50 rounds alongside your rifle and scope, but with the block and carton in the shade made by rifle or spotting scope. Close your dope bag, and see that the clamp fastening the lid is tight.

Now lie down on the ground, or sit in front of the bench and rest back against it and relax. Doze a little if you will-compose yourself, don't think too much about the match. You have completed all the necessary preliminaries and have merely to wait for your relay to be called up. You might occasionally look up to see if there has been any change in the wind conditions-nothing more. I think it is best to be alone in all this, and not to engage in conversation with anyone. Likewise, when you see another shooter "making dope" in preparation for the firing line, do not interrupt him.

When your relay is called get up immediately, but slowly. Take up your equipment and "saunter" up to just behind the firing point stake that bears your assignment number. Don't have everything packed in the dope bag. It takes too much time to open it up and get things out and set up, and you want to save time and relax after

you get everything in firing position.

At the firing point examine the ground a little to the rear and slightly to the right of your stake, and select a level, smooth spot for your elbows. "Digging of elbow holes at the firing point is strictly prohibited." You don't need holes but you do need a level area with no slope, and no high tufts of grass. Select a spot for your left elbow, this being the control spot to govern laying out and locating your equipment.

It will help you a whole lot right here if you have previously on your home range, made out a little diagram like the sketch shown on the opposite page, and memorized it thoroughly. The left elbow is at the intersection of the cross-lines, which are marked in inches. This diagram of my lay-out shows the spotting scope on the right. You may prefer yours on the left of your rifle-most riflemen do. Lay out your equipment as indicated, lining your

scope up on your target just approximately.

Place your gunsling on your arm, loop high up, and slip down the keeper and the "keeper's keeper." Lie down, assume the firing position, and aim at your target, but without closing your bolt, which must be kept open until the command for commence firing. Be sure you are aiming at your own numbered target. Pivoting yourself on your left elbow, shift your legs and body a little right or left until you aim naturally and relaxed at the target. If there are any uncomfortable stones or lumps on the ground under your stomach or legs, now is the time to remove them. Then lower your rifle into the forked rifle rest, and remove your left hand from grasp on the forearm.

Lean your head a little to the right or left, and look through your spotting scope. See that its eyepiece is so located that you can easily look through it by simply leaning the head without disturbing your firing position in the slightest. Train the scope on your target, verifying your target number through it, and refocus it if necessary. Thereafter you must be careful not to touch the scope or

its stand while firing.

Now you are "Ready on the Firing Line," and your rifle being in its forked rest, place your hands on top of it, rest your head on your hands, close your eyes, and relax completely, half doze, and await the command "Com-

mence Firing."

Your target under your number board consists of three paper targets, one a sighting target on which to fire your sighting shots, and the two others your record targets on each of which you must fire just ten of your scoring shots —hence the advice above to arrange the cartridges in your block in groups of ten each. You will have twenty minutes in which to fire as many warming and sighting shots as you wish, and the twenty shots for record—that is, five minutes for warmers and sighters, plus 45 seconds for each scoring shot. You do not have to use up the full five minutes for your sighters, and as soon as you are satisfied with them you can start your record shots. To get used to shooting well within the time limit, it would be wise, in your home practice, to have a watch or photographer's timer beside you.

At the command "Commence Firing," given in a loud voice by the range officer, load your rifle with a cartridge taken from the paper carton (not from the cartridge block), and proceed to fire three to five warming and fouling shots rapidly into the butt beside or below your target, but not on your own or anyone else's target. By many groups fired from bench rest, starting with a clean, cold bore, I have determined that with my present small bore rifle and ammunition it takes four warming shots before my rifle begins to group consistently.

Having banged off these warming shots, assume your firing position most carefully, aiming at your sighting target. Get it just right, so you don't have to "pull" your aim into the ten-ring. That is, your position must be relaxed—limp, with nothing tight except the left hand, left arm, pressure of cheek against the comb and butt against shoulder, and these made tight not by the muscles, but by the tight gunsling. If the "lie" of your legs and body is not right and you have to "pull" your sights into the bull with your muscles, you will tremble slightly, and any muscular effort or strain while aiming is sure to spoil your score. Get your position exactly right so you aim at the bull when relaxed, before you fire your first sighting shot.

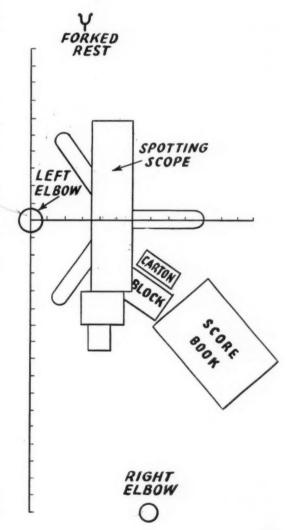
From now on you must not lift your left elbow off the ground, or take your left hand from its grasp on the forearm, throughout the remainder of your shots, including your sighters and your twenty record shots. Just as surely as you do either of these things your next shot is almost certain to go out for a nine at least. Of course you have to take the butt from your shoulder each time you load, and while the butt is down you can glance quickly through the spotting scope to see the location of your last shot; but that is all. For the tyro, this keeping of the left hand and arm constantly under the tension of a tight gunsling is quite a strain, and gradually becomes very uncomfortable. But the firing of two 20-shot scores three times a week (or corresponding dry shooting) will overcome this strained feeling so that you will not notice it, and will be comfortable and steady throughout your string. Such training is an absolutely necessary part of the preparation to harden you for competition firing.

Your sighting shots are necessary to be sure that your sight adjustment is correct so that you shoot into the tenring, or preferably into the X-ring—at any rate, the shots should go where you call them. If not, make the necessary correction in your adjustment. Usually you will obtain the correction satisfactorily with only two or three sighting shots. Don't take any more of them than necessary, as they use up your time limit. You want to reserve plenty of time, because a gusty wind or a change in wind may make you need the time saved later on in your score.

Your sighting shots having been completed, close up the paper carton from which you have been taking all your cartridges up to now, and push it away from you. From now on you take your record cartridges from the block, the first ten cartridges for your first record target.

Now you are ready for your twenty record shots, and the best advice I can give you is to forget all about this being a match, and regard it as a ballistic problem in which you try your level best to place every shot in the X-ring. Do everything uniformly (accuracy is only another word for uniformity). Lie completely relaxed, try to eliminate tremors by being limp—all except those parts made tight by the sling. Don't lift the left elbow or change the grip of the left hand. Watch through the scope how your group is forming, and if necessary don't hesitate to change the sights a click or two to keep your center of impact in the center of the 10-ring. Watch the wind, too, for any change, either as felt on the cheek or as seen by mirage.

Above everything else, be careful of your squeeze. Have every shot go off unexpectedly as a result of very gradually increased pressure. Just as sure as you deliberately set your rifle off by a slight increase in pressure when your aim seems just right—that is, set it off intentionally, you are almost certain to go out. Having now started exactly right, and doing everything as described, your remaining problem is eighty per cent squeeze, ten per cent watching your group forming and keeping it central, and ten per cent watching the wind.



MY CHOICE OF GUNS

By ARTHUR D. CASWELL

POR A NUMBER of years I have been required to drift about the country, not exactly in an aimless way, but nevertheless in a manner which has thrown me many times in direct contact with underworld characters, under conditions that might at any time prove dangerous to my welfare. It has been while on these assignments that I have given considerable thought to the self-defense type of handgun, and my experience has lead me to weed out a great many different types and makes and finally settle down on one particular revolver, which has been my constant companion for more than nine years. This little weapon has aroused a great deal of interest among police officers and just plain gun-bugs—a clan with which I have some things in common.

To begin with, a gun to be of value in my kind of work must be small, light, powerful, and of a type which can be easily concealed upon the person, yet so handy as to permit a fast draw. It must also be such as to make it difficult or impossible for an adversary to disarm the officer, whether the weapon is concealed in a holster or held in the hand, particularly during the scuffling matches which

are frequent during the process of arrest.

In certain types of law-enforcement work, the mere fact that a person is seen in the neighborhood with a bulge in his clothing in any of the places where a gun is commonly carried, is sufficient to cause the underworld characters to close shop for the time being or for the day. It is here that the small gun comes in handy, as it may be so carried as to remain entirely concealed to the eye, and perhaps even to a partial "frisk". It is not uncommon for an officer to mingle and associate directly with underworld characters, posing as one of them—oftentimes in a successful manner. In some cases no firearm may be carried, while in other cases one is essential; but the fact that one is armed certainly must not be advertised.

Again, the need of a small, light weapon is apparent to the officer while off duty or during particularly hot weather, for a heavy weapon is too much of a burden, thereby tempting the officer to go unarmed at a time which may prove fatal to him. In the case of the light weapon, it is so comfortable and easy to carry that an officer will habitually carry it and keep it handy at all

times.

Another important feature that the small handgun should possess, is that it should be chambered for the same identical cartridge as the heavy service revolver. This will prevent the possibility of an officer hastily going on a raid or searching party, equipped with a good revolver which is useless because he in his haste picked up the wrong ammunition. To worry about several different sizes and types of ammunition is impractical. While the above may sound like a "dumb cop" proposition, it has happened many times that a good intelligent officer has found himself without usable ammunition at a time which was serious. For this reason alone I always carry fourteen cartridges, including one gas cartridge, on my person in a

little "dime store" coin purse, which has over a period of years proved to be the handiest way to carry the extra cartridges which may at some time be direly needed.

My final selection of a handgun came about after a rigid trial of many guns and several different types and calibers of cartridges. The gun chosen was the Colt Detective Special; but here, again, my favorite revolver was altered to better meet my requirements. At the start I took a crude hacksaw and cut off a good 5/8" from the stock, then fitted a piece of the removed metal between the front and rear straps at the butt, and welded it securely to the straps. My next step was to make a new set of wood stocks, and you may well be sure that I built them high up over the frame so as to widen this area sufficiently to cushion the shock of the recoil when the revolver was fired. Next I took a file and removed all of the checking from the rear surface of the cylinder latch (just one shot with a .38-44 cartridge will convince the shooter that checking is not needed here, and may remove a nice piece of flesh from his thumb). The final changes were to the sights. The front sight was re-designed, a good wide (1/8") one being attached, while an ivory-trimmed rear sight was added. This latter, while advantageous in shooting, is not so desirable in service, as it is fitted in a slot, where a severe blow might move it slightly. I would not advise this type of sight for a self-defense handgun.

Perhaps the changes accomplished by redesigning the stocks were the most important aid to good shooting for me, as this enabled me to take a grip with my little finger under the butt, thus securing the weapon snugly in my hand in a way which has since permitted me to do very fast and accurate double-action work. I can now shoot this revolver for a considerable number of shots with good practical accuracy, and with comfort. I did grind off the hammer spur, and I like this change very much as it makes the revolver easier to carry in a pocket, and to draw therefrom. I never did attempt to cut away the front part of the trigger guard, as I do not have sufficient strength in my little finger to fire this weapon properly when held upside down, and I have always considered this change dangerous to any man likely to become in-

volved in a hand-to-hand encounter.

Shortening the stock made the revolver more easy to conceal, particularly when carried in the "belly-band" holster, and it also made it less likely to be caught or jammed in the overcoat pocket. While on the subject of stocks, several years ago I had Walter Roper make for me a special pair of wood stocks for another Detective Special, which stocks were very comfortable while firing singleaction. They would also be desirable for the man with a large hand, as they were built with the adapter feature which lowers the position of the second finger sufficiently so that the recoil does not punish this finger, and I can recommend a pair of these stocks to any man that has experienced difficulty with the Detective Special.

In my experience I have found the Detective Special a

very sturdy and reliable weapon, and have never to date experienced any difficulty in the way of malfunctions or broken parts. This is something that an undercover officer appreciates, as it often happens that his assignments are such as to prevent him from attending regular practice at the range, and to keep in any kind of shape he must resort to a great deal of "dry practice"; and a frail gun will soon fail under much snapping on an empty chamber. Furthermore, while I do not recommend the practice, I have fired some very heavy loads in the Detective Special, including the .38-44 cartridge and Remington 110 zinc bullet, without experiencing any difficulty or painful recoil. The Detective Special is still large enough to knock a man down by using it as a club in the proper manner, if the occasion demands it.

With regard to accuracy, I have made scores as high as 75 on the Standard American 50-yard target (at 50 yards), and would average on this target about 55 to 60, being but a fair shot, while at 100 yards I have

been able to make ten hits out of twelve shots on the Army E Target (silhouette) on a calm day and when the target was so placed that the shots could be seen in the sand. At 25 yards one can easily attain the doubleaction accuracy of six hits in six shots on the Colt Silhouette target in five or six seconds, and can consistently place six hits on the 20-yard Standard American revolver target at 15 vards. To attain this accuracy I would recommend that one purchase a .22-caliber Colt Banker's Special as a practice arm, as it closely resembles the Detective Special and the low cost of ammunition will permit one to get plenty of practice.

No attempt has been made to represent any particular arm or make of cartridge as being superior to others, nor has any effort been made to reconcile these figures with the tables of penetration given by the ammunition companies, as the particular quality of pine boards used could easily vary and be vastly different in different cases. It is hoped that the table will, however, give a fair idea of the relative power of the several pocket-revolver cartridges listed. It is to be regretted that I do not have available the results of similar tests of the wad-cutter type of bullet and the 110-grain zinc bullet; however, I no longer have access to my testing box, so further tests are impossible for me at this time. It will be seen from a study of the table that there are a wide variety of cartridges available for use in the Detective Special, and the little revolver does right well with them.

A word might be said about holsters for the Detective Special. I have found two types very satisfactory for my use. The first is the Berns-Martin shoulder holster, which carries the gun upside down over the breast, under the coat about at the lapel, or it can be adjusted so that the revolver is carried under the armpit. I prefer the former position. I consider this holster, from the standpoint of

both concealment and quickdraw, to be one of the best on the market. The weapon can be drawn with either hand, and during the three years that I have used this holster I have never had the revolver fall out, which has not been my experience with other shoulder hol-

The second type of holster that I prefer is the waist-band type, and I have a small leather holster which fits inside of my trouser waist band, and is also designed so that it can be worn outside on a belt if desired. When using the waist-band position, if I do not wish to wear a coat the revolver can be readily concealed by merely pulling out my shirt sufficiently, in a sloppy manner, to conceal it. The revolver is then completely concealed, yet can be quickly drawn. Both of these positions have proved to be (Continued on page 37)



Above and below: Left—Standard Detective Special with Roper Stocks. Right—The special altered gun I regularly carry





SHOOTING GLASSES

By MILTON M. IDZAL, O.D.

A segularly as the good old summer shooting season rolls around, the inquiries as to what kind of shooting glasses are the "best" start to come in. This is one of the easy questions to ask but a hard one to answer.

Individual requirements differ. Differ as to the size and shape of the glass—differ in individual reaction to the various colored glasses—differ in individual need of a prescribed correction ground into the glass, or a

"plano" parallel surfaced glass.

There are a few general rules that might be laid down for the prospective purchaser of a pair of shooting glasses. The lenses themselves should be free from bubbles, waves, stria, scratches or other imperfections, for any of these may distort or cloud your view of the target. Imperfections such as these may be detected by holding the glass at about half arm's length and looking through it at some object in the distance, at the same time moving the glass in little circles so as to pass every part of it before your eye. Little imperfections that might otherwise escape your attention will be made noticeable by the "jump" or "wave" they make as they move between your eye and the object you are looking at.

In recent years various colored sun glasses have been placed on the market at a very low price in which the lenses are labeled "ground and polished." These are relatively free from gross defects and are a fairly safe bet if you don't want to put out a lot of money. The higher priced glasses put out by well-known firms are inspected carefully before they reach the market and in purchasing these you are assured of a finely polished,

perfect glass.

In selecting a size and shape, you want one large enough so that you are not conscious of the rim edging into your field of vision, or of any unfiltered light coming at you from the sides. The frames are made of various materials such as nickel, gold-plate, shell, etc. A safe rule is that if you cannot afford a good quality gold-filled frame, stick to the shell. The cheaper gold-filled frames are really only electro-plated, which means that the gold wears off pretty quick. The brass base upon which these are made turns green very soon under the influence of a good sweat. Nickel does, too, as do various other base metals. But no matter how cheap a shell frame is it can't hurt you any.

I have been asked whether the possibility of any prism effect in glasses will spoil a shooter's aim. Forget it. A prism has the power of bending a ray of light so that an object viewed through it will appear to be displaced a certain distance from where it actually is. If the lenses in your shooting glasses were to be thicker at one edge than the other so that the front and back surfaces were not absolutely parallel—that would be a prism. In optometric testing these wedge-shaped lenses are accurately graded in "prism diopters" and are used in detecting muscular imbalances, or "phorias," in a pair of eyes. However, shooting is a one-eyed job and even if there is

a little prism effect in your lens it will move your sights and your target all in absolutely perfect alignment and will not spoil your aim. See Chart No. 1.

You need never worry about your extrinsic eye muscles, or the coordination between your eyes, or your "phorias" or "ductions" in shooting. Just so the eye behind the sights can see well—that's all. A cross-eyed man, or a cock-eyed man, or One-Eye Connelly may shoot as well as anyone else. It's a one-eyed job.

Now as to "What color should I pick out?" Optometrists have given the matter of colors and color filters a great deal of attention in the past few years. In spite of the claims of various manufacturers, there have been no definite rules worked out as to what color is best. As good a rule as any seems to be to select the color that feels most comfortable and restful.

A few years ago it was thought highly desirable to filter out all the ultra-violet portion of the spectrum. For this purpose Crookes glass was used. This is a glass invented by Sir William Crookes originally to protect the eyes of glass-blowers in his native England. Now the rush is to the other end of the spectrum and it is believed that the infra-red rays should be filtered out. Bluish, greenish glass usually does this. Pinkish, reddish glass get the ultra-violet. However, it should be remembered that both the infra-red rays and the ultraviolet rays are invisible. That is, they are outside the visible portion of the spectrum. However, let's not get into this thing too deep. Enough to say that at the present time the blue-greens in shooting glasses are the most popular. Whether this is due to the intensive advertising on the part of certain manufacturers, I cannot say. If you want to go into the thing scientifically (which won't get you anywhere) send to the National Bureau of Standards for the booklet Spectral-Transmissive Properties and Use of Colored Eye-Protective Glasses. You will at least discover that about sixteen different brands of glass all have about the same light transmitting qualities.

The eye itself is not achromatic. That is, white light is a combination roughly of violet, blue, green, yellow, orange and red wave-lengths. The average eye concentrates its focus on the center of the spectrum amongst the greens and yellows, and lets the rest of it get along

as best it may. See Chart No. 2.

A good camera lens or telescope lens is corrected for this chromatic aberration and brings the various colored light rays much nearer to a common focal point than does the human eye.

In fact, if an eye be sharply focused on letters on a red background, then letters on a blue background will be blurred and out of focus. Or vice versa. Many optometrists use a test like this during the course of an eye examination as an additional check on their final prescription.

Therefore a definitely colored glass may, by eliminating all but one main color, make it easier for the eye to get an accurate focus on the target. However, as we said before, you have to try them out more or less. There is now on the market a polarizing glass, "Polaroid." This does not depend upon its color for its filtering qualities, but upon the fact that it has the peculiar ability of holding out light that is reflected from surfaces such as water or pavement but has little effect on light coming straight at you from its source. There is now also a new Polaroid goggle with two lenses before each eye. By turning the rear lenses in their ad ustable holder you can gradually darken your view until you can see practically nothing at all. This solves the problem of bright days and darker days with the same pair of goggles, but they cost money, and serve no specific purpose as shooting glasses, aside from killing reflections from barrel or sight. Again, you have to try them out.

Now we have assumed so far that you have good eye-sight. But suppose you haven't. If you need an optical correction, there is no use rushing around trying to find a pair of shooting glasses that will make you see the target well. Many people go about all their lives vowing that they can see as well as anybody in the world, and only when they are required to pass a driver's test or something of that sort do they discover that their eyesight is far from perfect. If you have any doubt as to your keenness of vision, have your eyes exam'ned by a good optometrist. The cost is small in proportion to the satisfaction you will have in knowing your eyes are O. K. If you need a correcting lens, it may be made up in any color of your choice and used as a shooting glass.

The boys who are around 45 or better present a special problem in getting shooting glasses. These are the boys who no longer can hold their newspaper up close

to read, but have to hold it way out there. The delicate focusing mech-Chart anism inside the eve has lost some of its flexibility. Usually the eye retains its ability to focus at long distance, but often an object as close as the front sight on a rifle remains blurred. Even when these older men are corrected for distant sight, a shorter-focus lens is required for near objects. The ability for near focusing gradually recedes with age until any object closer than two or three meters away can-Chart not be accurately focused.

For ordinary daily use a short-focus lens is set near the bottom of the distant lens correction (Bifocals). But obviously this is impractical for rifle shooting. At

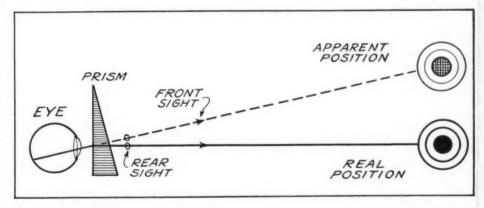
best an eye can focus accurately on only one object at a time. In shooting, the rear sight is so close to the eye that it is really not brought into focus at all but merely provides an opening to look through. An active eye focuses on the front sight and then the target. The focus may dart rapidly from sight to target or target to sight; so rapidly in fact that the shooter is hardly himself aware of the rapid change. But actually it is impossible for the eye to sharply focus the front sight at say 24 inches distance and at the same time sharply focus the target 50 yards away.

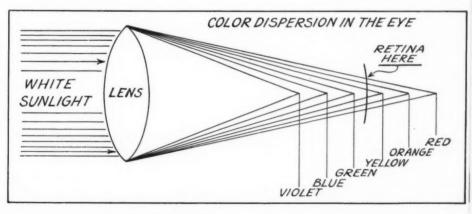
The above is especially true where open rear sights are used or peep sights with the larger apertures, because these offer no artificial aid to sharp focus within the eye. However, there is one law of optical science that saves the day: The smaller the hole you can look through, the less diffusion will be present (sharper focus); although at the same time the less the light that will be admitted. This principle is used in cheap cameras. Instead of a good lens they employ a small aperture. On a sunny day you can get as good a picture with a dollar camera as with an expensive one.

If you want to experiment with this principle, take a piece of thin cardboard—an Ace of Spades. Make a good clean hole through the Ace with a heavy pin. Now hold some fine print so close to your eye that you cannot focus it—that it blurrs. Then place the card with the pin hole close to your eye. The print will be clear.

This will work at any distance. If you are ever caught without your glasses, use a pinhole. This is the first artificial aid to vision that man ever used.

Everyone should wear glasses if needed for perfect distant vision, and older men should use a rear sight with the *smallest* practical aperture, in a mounting that brings it as *close* to the eye as possible.







Along the Maginot Line: a poilu stands guard in a French frontier town. He is equipped with the Lebel model 1934 rifle

THE IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

I. The French Army

By JOHN SCOFIELD

French War, Like French Weather, is unpredictable, and often bad. The military history of France has for over a century been a history of the almost inevitable failures of elaborately organized, stodgily regimented schools of tactical thought. France's cycles of strategical dogma have swerved with the quality of her leadership—from the sound policy of ceaseless attack born of the early Napoleonic Wars to the pitiful failure in 1870 of the same theories; from the checkmated trial of the offensive at the start of World War I to the entrenched stand of 1940. French military thought has ranged from brilliance to absurdity, and her wars have been fought accordingly.

In recent French history, everything starts with Napoleon. An individualist, given little to advice from staff generals, and passing little on to them, what immediate heritage of tactical doctrine he left was confused, quickly distorted. His dictum of "the attack, always the attack" became in itself a fetish, while the essential truths of its application were lost in a maze of overconfident theory. At the start of the disastrous Franco-Prussian War, France began the campaign ridiculously sure of herself, charging feet first into an invasion of Germany, carrying always the offensive, the "attaque brusquée." In the years that followed the defeat of 1871, when the incompetent generalship of la belle France had brought her stumbling to her knees in a few months of Prussian

counter invasion, the pendulum swung strongly toward the offensive, German style. France had rediscovered Napoleon (via Germany's Clausewitz) and the tactics of the First Consul were at the helm. At the start of World War I the French tried once more their policy of headlong attack, of carrying the fight to the enemy. So senseless and ceaseless were the French attacks of 1917 that by April her army mutinied, refused further to advance, though they would hold with their lives any ground already gained. Their offensives stalemated to a war of attrition; in the end victory came not through military genius but by the utter exhaustion of Germany's beleaguered resources and personnel. More than 278,000 German troops had been lost besieging the earthworks of Verdun alone.

The pictures: 1—A Châtellerault anti-aircraft nest near the Maginot Line; 2—The 13.2-mm. dual anti-aircraft gun; 3—Inside a French tank; 4—The 81-mm. mortar in action; 5—A trench in the Ardennes Forest. Nearest of the carbines is fitted with a grenade attachment; 6—Student pilots at the Salon air school train with a cinematographic machine gun; 7—A battery of the new 75-mm. anti-aircraft guns in the Maginot Line; 8—The Chasseurs go into action. Equipment is the 1936 carbine and the standard 1914 Hotchkiss heavy machine gun. (Illustrations 3, 8: "News of the Day," from International News Photos)



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Understandably, France veered again; by 1929 the policy was complete. France fully expected the next war to degenerate quickly into the terrible trench stalemate of the last, began building her Maginot Lines, piling up stores of the heaviest, least mobile artillery, preparing for a war of position, of wearing the enemy down. Lost almost wholly was the idea of a mobile army. Ils ne passeront pas, "they shall not pass," was again to be the watchword.

Wrote LIFE, July 8th, 1940: "The fall of France turned up a sorry mess of scandal and backbiting. Foreign correspondents . . . poured forth the dismal facts of French disunity and negligence . . ." In pitifully few months

Germany's fighting machine had rolled over the fertile countryside of France; for the second time within the memory of living men, German feet stomped along the Champs-Elysées, passed this time close by France's Unknown Soldier, enshrined beneath the Arc de Triomphe to remind Frenchmen of the ones who had defeated these same Prussians in 1918.

It will be many years before we know all of the facts of the French capitulation of 1940, but the defeat of 1871, the victory of 1918 give us an inkling. French theories and allegiance to a single concept of the way to win a war might have carried through, and 1940 might have been the beginning of another successful siege like that of 1914-1918, had France not lacked the internal unity, the virile government to meet the challenge. France collapsed as much from internal decay as from the spectacular attacks of a steel clad army; failed more through her own sickness than by the military might of war-wise Germany. France was no match for a nation young in ideals and ideas-a nation that set out deliberately to match channelized French thought with elastic German thought, to match efficient French weapons with German armored divisions, French weight with German mobility. Germany played no new game, banked on a unity of purpose and effort to win her war. The fall of France has given the democracies a headache they will not soon be able to forget.

Like Britain's navy, France's army formed the first defense of the nation. Within that army her *poilu* was the most essential ingredient. Least colorful but the deadliest, and above all the one indispensable element, the efficiency of any country's infantry is a measure of its army's effectiveness. France's infantryman rated as the finest fighter of the Continent. Never much impressed by military discipline, the average conscript was apt to appear sloppy, seemingly ill-trained, but when defending the soil of France he was not excelled by any fighting man of Europe.

The French soldier was well equipped. The things he carried included a knapsack over his shoulders, two smaller haversacks, gas mask, helmet, 2-quart canteen, two ammunition pouches, his rifle or carbine. In the knapsack were clothing changes, reserve rations, more ammunition; the haversacks contained bread, chocolate, tobacco, personal belongings. Clothing was plentiful and good. His helmet was of the style of the last war, but of lighter material, painted tan to match the recent uniform change.

His rifle was essentially that of World War I, differing mainly in caliber. A new 7.5-mm cartridge was adopted in 1924 to replace the 8-mm Lebel ammunition of 1914-1918. Developed originally for machine guns, later extended to rifles and carbines, the 7.5 is rimless, 3.185-inch overall, with a 138-grain jacketed bullet, and with an initial velocity of 850 meters, or 2,788 feet per second. It was modified in 1929 by shortening the case 4-mm,

With carbine and full marching kit, the French soldier on this and the opposite page is representative of the best infantry the world has produced. His carbine is of the 1936 model, which was to have replaced the rifle and shorter musketoon as well as older carbine models throughout the French army. It is of 7.5-mm. caliber

thereafter designated the M-1924C. Better than the 8-mm, it rates about the equal of our new .30 caliber M-2 cartridge.

The shoulder arms that defended France were of several models. Standard rifle was the 7.5-mm Lebel 1934, with 5-shot magazine of the Mauser type projecting beneath the characteristic Lebel bulge, and with the old-type straight bolt handle. Thriftily the French save arms from one war to their next, and quantities of the 8-mm 1907-1915 and 1916 models, similar but with flush 3-shot magazines, were in use along the Somme. In the army as a whole, however, the carbine was more widely used than the rifle; it was the intention to replace rifles, carbines and musketoons with the latest compromise carbine, making it standard in all units. Many of the famed "Blue Devils," France's Chasseurs d'Alpine, carried the shorter weapon. They were of various models, newest the Lebel 1936, used by cavalry, artillery and somewhat by the infantry. It was little different from the 1927 models, altered from 1916 and 1892 musketoons, some of which were in use along with the 1936 model. With the exception of the 1936, most were of unmodified 8-mm issue.

A gas operated semi-automatic rifle, the model 1917, was adopted during the World War, and a revised version of the same arm was first issued in May, 1918. Using the 8-mm cartridge, it was in service with Moroccan troops in 1920; whether any were in use in 1940 no one seems to know. Baldwin (*The Caissons Roll*, ps.99-100), notes that each of three battalions in the infantry units were issued 36 semi-automatic rifles as their full wartime complement. Whether this refers to the 1918 rifle, or to the Châtellerault machine rifle, is difficult to decide. None seem to have appeared in any of the several thousand news photos of the French army that have reached this country in the last two years.

Rounding out France's quota of rifle-carrying defenders were the Home Guards, volunteers charged with duties against parachutists, saboteurs and enemy sympathizers. These were armed with leftover rifles of the last war—8-mm 1886-93 Lebels frugally saved against such a day.

The fact that two different calibers were in use at the front must have added enormously to the difficulties of ammunition supply. Small arms themselves were plentiful, but as early as the day before Marshal Petain's first request for peace terms, long days before hostilities were halted, the high command knew that troops at the front lacked ammunition so badly that not even a decent rear guard action could be put up. Most of the army's supplies had been destroyed, and the *poilus* were reconciled to the lack of air protection. The majority of French planes had been shot down and even those left were unserviceable because they could not be overhauled. Constantine Brown, commenting on the final drive south, wrote (July 25): "Napoleon's retreat from Moscow had little in the way of hardships on the retreat from the Somme and the Seine."

Handguns in the French army were plentiful but not as efficient as shoulder arms. The 8-mm Modèle d'Ordonnance revolver (1892) was standard. Of typical Continental pattern with frame sitting high in the hand, it was notable chiefly for its peculiar feature of ready demountability, confined usually to autoloading pistols, and for that of a cylinder swinging to the right, making it less

handy to load. Chambered for an 8-mm cartridge much like our .32-20, with 120-grain bullet, it was capable of reasonably good range and penetration; small size made it poorly adapted as a military cartridge. Two others, models 1873 and 1874, were of 11-mm caliber, otherwise similar to the 1892.

Small size characterized the auto-loading pistols as well, though these more portable weapons were preferred by the officers. Three types were issued, all chambered for the relatively inefficient 7.65-mm pistol cartridge. The Star (two models) and Ruby, both of Spanish make, look like oversize pocket automatics, while the French 1935A is similar to the Colt 1911, differing in the trigger mech-



anism and smaller size. It had a magazine capacity of eight cartridges.

As important to the infantryman as his rifle, if not more so, is the light machine gun around which his squad of from eight to thirteen men functions. Major use of the rifle in modern warfare is to defend and assist these light, portable weapons, which play the leading rôle in any effort to hold or take territory. The terrible effectiveness of the 7.5-mm Châtellerault, of which there were plenty, was largely responsible for what resistance the German drives met. Standard light machine gun of the French, it figured as the principal arm in every encounter in which infantry participated. First issued in 1924, the Châtellerault is gas-operated, has two triggers for either continuous or semi-automatic fire. A detachable box magazine feeds downward into the receiver, holds 25 cartridges. The rate of fire may be adjusted to either 450 or 650 shots a minute. Normally used on a bipod front rest and single butt support, it resembled in purpose and appearance our Modified BAR. The bipod folds back along the barrel when not in use. A flash hider is fitted, which keeps enemy troops from locating gun by its stuttering flame. Air-cooled, it is subject to a common tendency of light machine guns: it heats up and may jam or fire inaccurately. It rates nonetheless as a first rate machine rifle.

Châtellerault fire accounted for many of the losses suffered by Germany's dive-bombing Stuka squadrons. Cannily the French mounted Châtelleraults on fence posts and tree trunks, achieved an effectiveness of fire on fast, almost vertically moving aircraft impossible with their heavier, slower anti-aircraft guns. Many of France's obsolete Chauchats, crude 8-mm machine rifles of the first World War, were similarly used.

The American "Tommy Gun" was to have figured largely on the side of France in the present war. In the Fall of 1939 the French Purchasing Commission ordered 3,750 Thompson submachine guns, 30,000,000 rounds of ammunition for them. Some of these reached France in time to be used by patrols early in 1940.

Less noticed but highly important infantry weapons are hand grenades and trench mortars. The grenade is useful in driving enemy troops from the cover of trenches or shell holes which artillery has missed, will also disable tanks. French, British, American armies use the familiar pineapple-shaped grenade, in which the fuse is set by pulling a pin before throwing. Another type used by the French is fired from an auxiliary device attached to the muzzle of rifle or carbine, propelled by a special cartridge. Hand thrown grenades can be sent as far as 40 yards by a good thrower; rifle fired grenades will sometimes carry four or five times that far. In the forts of the Maginot Line were automatic grenade throwers, mounted alongside light cannon, machine guns.

Three types of grenade were used: incendiary or smoke, an explosive offensive grenade, and a defensive grenade with a metal body scored in such a way that it breaks up on exploding, acts as a miniature shrapnel shell. An interesting type was that used to carry messages. This was of the rifle propelled type, which in the explosive varieties were ignited by the friction of the bullet passing through the body of the grenade.

The standard Brandt 1927-31 and Stokes 1918 trench mortars of the French forces were of the same 81-mm caliber used by the German and Polish armies. France used also some of the heavy breech-loaded 150-mm mortars, mounted in sandbagged pits. With the highest trajectory of any artillery, mortars can send a shell almost straight into the air, drop it down onto an enemy position. To fire the 81-mm mortar, the bomb is dropped down its smooth, short barrel, which is pointed nearly straight up. When the bomb hits the bottom, powder rings are set off which send it soaring accurately as far as 2,200 yards. Mortar bombs are slow; one can watch them in wobbly flight through their whole trajectory.

The heavy machine gun in the hands of infantry is the bulwark of front line defense. Generally a slower firing weapon than the light machine gun, its fire is normally concentrated over prearranged areas, coordinating with that of heavier guns so that an entire area may be swept. The loss in wasted shots is terrific, but the effectiveness of such fire in breaking up enemy troop concentrations justifies the waste. Heavy machine gun crews often do not see their targets.

Standard was the 8-mm Hotchkiss 1914. Gas-operated and air-cooled, it weighed 52 pounds, gained as much weight again with addition of Ground or Omnibus (ground and anti-aircraft) mounting. Ammunition was supplied in 30-round strips. Five thick rings on barrel near breech identify the Hotchkiss, serve to radiate heat, prevent jams. The speed of fire could be adjusted.

Though it was not being regularly issued in 1929, the 1907 St. Etienne 8-mm gun was used in lesser numbers. Principal difference between the Hotchkiss and St. Etienne was in the actuating piston. That of the Hotchkiss is pushed rearward by the action of the gas, and the breech closed by an auxiliary spring arm arrangement, while the St. Etienne embodies a gas-propelled piston acting toward the front.

Heavy machine guns as well as light automatic rifles are extensively used against aircraft, provided with special anti-aircraft mounts and sights. Because the power of the bullets is not great, they must score a direct hit on pilot, gas tank or other vulnerable part to bring down a plane. Lacking great range, they are mainly adapted to defense of ground troops against "hedge-hoppers," low flying aircraft engaged in strafing, and against the new technique of dive bombing.

The standard machine gun of France's air fleet was the Châtellerault, an entirely different arm from the machine rifle of the same name. Rate of fire was approximately 1,100 rounds a minute, and they were equipped with flash hider but no barrel cooling jacket. Ammunition was fed through a vertical drum on the left side. Both single and dual mounts were used.

Browning and Lewis aircraft guns also were used. The Farman F-222 heavy bomber mounted two Lewis or Browning guns in each of three turrets, or "a smaller number" of the new Darne guns. Said to be capable of a mechanical rate of fire of 1,700 rounds a minute, the Darne was gas-operated, is claimed to have been the best aircraft machine gun the French had.

Heavy aircraft weapons are another story. Called by Time (January 11, 1937) "the swankiest instrument of Death," the armament of France's still fairly new De-Woitine D-500 fighter ranks more interesting than her generally used, more prosaic aircraft cannon. Embodying a .786-inch rapid gun mounted between the cylinder blocks of the motor, and firing through the propeller shaft, French pilots soon learned that its explosive shells would neatly puncture the turrets of Adolph Hitler's toughest tanks, that its fused shells were highly effective against attacking aircraft. Made mechanically possible by having an entirely separate crankshaft drive the propeller shaft through gears, its superiority lay in not having to be synchronized with the propeller blades. Tried with reasonable success during Spain's Civil War, the French had about 250 DeWoitines in 1937, probably finished many more by the time their last war started.

Several other types of light cannon were employed on French aircraft: the Breguet 462 medium bomber was armed with an automatic cannon along with two machine guns; the twin-motored Potez 63 mounted one 20-mm cannon and a 23-mm. Still on paper in 1936, the 23-mm cannon was looked to as the ace-in-the-hole of the French air corps, caused a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies when it was charged that plans and blueprints for it had been sent to Russia.

Anti-aircraft guns may be divided into two types: those firing small arms ammunition (machine rifles and guns) and heavier, less mobile guns adapted to permanent emplacement. Lightest was the Hotchkiss 13.2, adopted about 1936. Mounted either singly, in pairs or in quadruplicate, it was provided, in the latter mounting, with seats for a gunner and his assistant, could deliver a very intense fire.

With heavier anti-aircraft weapons the French were none too plentifully supplied. Capable of much greater range than any machine gun, these arms fire a high explosive shell arranged to burst at the altitude of the planes being fired on, do not need a direct hit to be effective. Basically they are intended to keep bombers at such an altitude that they cannot bomb with any accuracy; heavy anti-aircraft is effective to a ceiling of 36,000 feet, far higher than any bomber goes. A plane within 45 yards of a bursting shell is apt to be damaged by fragments.

The best heavy anti-aircraft gun the French had was the 90-mm, adopted in 1929. Rated better than Germany's fine Flak 88's, its ceiling was claimed to be higher than that of any similar gun in use. The first of these were turned out in 1936. Far too few were in service in France's hour of need; most of what few 90-mm guns the French had seem to have been assigned to the Paris defenses, where they were brought into action but a few times.

French mainstay for anti-aircraft defense, as it was of the artillery lines, was the old-type 75-mm. More of these short, bulky weapons were in use than any other gun. The Western Front relied heavily on their effectiveness in large numbers. At least three forms of mount were supplied. A newer 75-mm anti-aircraft gun, in appearance much like our familiar 3-inch model, was also extensively used, particularly along the Maginot Line, as well as a recent fully automatic model of the 37-mm gun. Mounted singly or in pairs, it was operated by two

gunners similarly to the 13.2 Hotchkiss. Loading was accomplished through a box magazine mounted over the breech, holding twelve shells. A flash hider was used on both this and the new 75-mm to prevent enemy planes spotting the gun's location by their bursts of flame.

In spite of great pre-war expenditures on them, France's supply of anti-tank guns was no more adequate than that of heavy anti-aircraft. Standard guns ranged in caliber from 13-mm to 47-mm, including a 37-mm Schneider just making its appearance in 1939. Standard equipment was the Hotchkiss 25-mm semi-automatic. Horse- or motor-drawn on a little two-wheeled carriage, it could cast its 1-inch shell at 2,953 feet per second, penetrate 1.76-inch armor plate at 550 yards. Capable of a horizontal traverse of 60 degrees, and maximum elevation from —8 to +30 degrees, it could fire about 25 shots per minute, was effective up to 1,000 meters. A new model Hotchkiss, clip loaded and tractor drawn, was able to fire some 100 rounds a minute, it was claimed.

Lacking enough standard anti-tank guns, and desperately needing them to stave off the terrific onslaughts of the German armored divisions, the French turned to their unwieldy 75-mm field pieces, were surprised to find them superbly effective. On an improvised turntable mount, they were tried with deadly effect at Rethel, Guise, Landrecies and Le Cateau in May, 1940, elsewhere later. This is one of the few recorded instances of the modern use of point-blank artillery fire.

France's tanks, mainly medium Renaults and the "Char D" type, were oddly enough generally the equal of Germany's, and France had more heavy tanks. What made them less effective was not so much the quality as the manner of use and relatively poorer support given them by other branches of the army. They ranged in size from unwieldy monsters of 90 tons, mounting as many as 11 machine guns and a 155-mm howitzer to the new 10-ton Renault, mounting one 37-mm and two machine guns. Typical was the "Char D" medium supporting tank, carrying a 47-mm and two machine guns, while one of their newest heavier models, described as weighing 37 tons, mounted a 75-mm gun, a 37-mm and several machine guns.

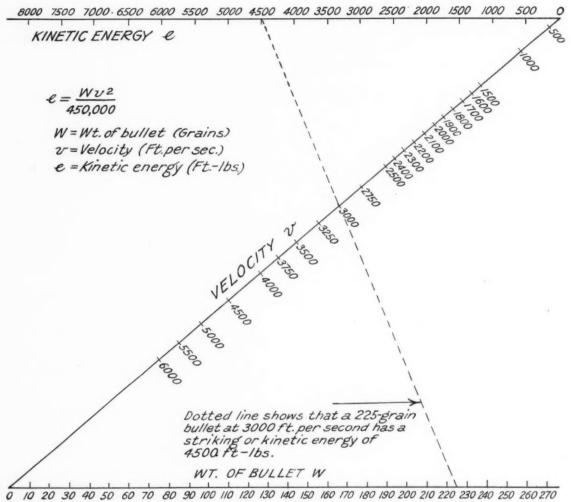
The job of heavy tanks in an advance is to destroy anti-tank guns and artillery; medium tanks blast pill-boxes, machine gun nests; light tanks are used as infantry accompanying weapons, mopping up where artillery, heavy guns have missed.

Baby brother of the tank was the cavalry's armored scouting car. Lightly armored and not intended as a fighter, its single turret mounted one 37-mm gun, an 8-mm machine gun. It carried 50 shells, 5,000 rounds of ammunition, used this only to protect its own movements. Speedier than tanks, radio equipped, and with a five-man crew, these cars felt out enemy disposition, radioed their findings back to command post through built-in transmitter.

Mainstays of the supporting artillery lines were the 37-mm and 75-mm field guns, the 105-mm gun-howitzer and the ponderous 155-mm howitzer. Howitzers fire over a curved trajectory, can drop shells down onto enemy machine gun nests, fire over advancing troops safely; guns have flatter trajectory, and (Continued on page 37)

BULLET NOMOGRAM

By CARL P. NACHOD



This Z-Chart solves the equation shown between the kinetic energy, weight, and velocity of a bullet. Instead of calculating, however, you merely draw a straight line through the chosen values on two of the scales, and the point where this line cuts the third scale is the "answer".

SMALLBORE RIFLE HANDBOOKS

EDITOR, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN Dear Sir:

In the August issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN on page 38 is a statement to the effect that we will send out copies of the "Smallbore Rifle Handbook" if five cents postage is included for each copy.

It has always been our policy to mail these Handbooks without charge on individual request and we are continuing to do so. There is no necessity for people to send us postage; in fact, we would much prefer that they would not as we simply return it, anyway.

Very truly yours,

WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY.

ELEMENTS OF RELOADING

FOR THE HANDGUN SHOOTER

By Maj. Earl Naramore

Reloading the .38 Special

Not so long ago I heard a half-grown boy ask his father what a circus parade was like. It was quite a shock to me to realize that, with the passing years, there was a rising generation that had never heard the majestic personage in red vest and high hat declaim in stentorian tones from the back of his prancing charger, "Hold your horses, for the elephants are coming!"

More recently I received a letter asking if the .38 Special cartridge could be reloaded successfully. Don't laugh; for, just as there are youngsters who know nothing of circus parades, so also is there a constant coming generation of reloaders to whom the most commonplace details of this profitable and interesting pastime are deep, dark mysteries. It is for these neophytes that this series of articles is being written. As so much has already been written on the subject, it is highly improbable that the series will contain anything really new, so the hard-boiled reloader can profitably turn to another page.

The .38 Special is a good example to use here, as it is typical of nearly all revolver cartridges, and the principles involved in its reloading are applicable to revolver cartridges in general. This type of cartridge is the simplest of all to reload, but to reload any cartridge right, it is necessary that one should fix his attention upon the materials he must work with, and understand the reason behind each operation. The perfunctory manipulation of a reloading tool or machine, without this knowledge, will produce things that may look like cartridges, but their quality and safety will indeed be questionable. Ample evidence of this lies in the number of blown-up guns and personal injuries that have resulted from the use of reloading machines whose sole claim to fame is that they are "fast."

To begin with, we must have some cartridge cases. These

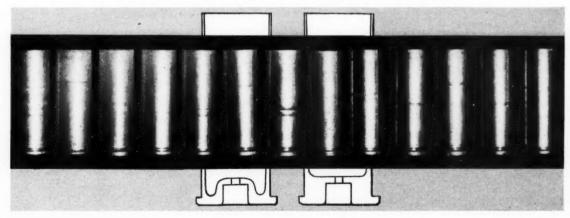
are usually accumulated by saving the fired cases from factory ammunition; however, to complicate things as much as possible we will assume that the reader is one of those "scavengers" who wait nervously behind the firing line of a revolver competition until a relay has finished firing, and then wander up and down the line, with downcast and furtive gaze, seeking out and pouncing upon the empty cases. This results in the acquisition of a variety of makes and types of cases that have been fired in many different guns.

Examination of these cases will show a variety of visible differences. Some may have the natural brass color, while others are nickel-plated. The bodies of the cases may be indented with one or more circular grooves or cannelures, and there may also be other similar markings but of a superficial nature that do not cause appreciable ridges on the interior surface of the cases. For reloading purposes, the plating and superficial markings can be ignored. They are put there purely for identification purposes. For example, if a manufacturer is loading two lots of ammunition with the same bullet but with different powder charges, the cartridge cases must be marked distinctly to prevent the two loadings from becoming mixed in the factory.

The deeper grooves serve other purposes, but the only one of these grooves with which we need concern ourselves particularly is the one (if there be more than one) nearest the mouth of the case. This groove is a bullet stop, and is located according to the seating depth of the bullet the ammunition is loaded with. As all factory ammunition is loaded with the cases in a vertical position, this stop is necessary to prevent the bullets from dropping too deeply into the cases, should one of the latter be large enough to permit the free passage of a bullet. If, in reloading, the base of a bullet is forced in beyond the cannelure, the case will be bulged so that the cartridge will not chamber in

A few 38 special cases, all of which differ in structure, size of primer, size of flash hole, or location of cannelure.

The drawings indicate two different methods of forming primer pockets



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"TARGETMASTER" AMMO OFFERS SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MATCH PISTOL SHOOTERS



The 1940 Small Arms Firing School Gets Under Way

"PALMA" AMMUNITION BOON TO BIG BORE MATCH SHOOTERS

Shooters who go in for the big bore matches have found that Palma Match .30'06 and .300 Magnum Match ammunition is a material aid to higher scores.

At the longer ranges especially . . . 600 and 1000 yards . . . the superior accuracy of Palma Match makes a real difference. And when the wind is blowing, it's especially valuable.

The Palma Match .30'06 load has a 180 grain metal cased, taper heel bullet, with a muzzle velocity of 2730 foot seconds. Trajectory is particularly good . . 0.6 inches at 100 yards, 2.5 inches at 200 yards, and 6.5 inches at 300 yards.

The .300 Magnum Match Cartridge also has a 180 grain metal cased, taper heel bullet. Muzzle velocity is 3030 foot seconds. Trajectory at 100 yards is .05 inches, at 200 yards, 2.0 inches, and at 300 yards 5.5 inches.

When you enter a big bore match, you might as well have every advantage any other shooter might have. Shoot Palma Match .30'06 or .300 Magnum Match ammunition and you can be confident that no one on the firing line will be shooting a better load than you!



Pistol shooters at Camp Perry warm up for the 1940 matches

Remington Police Targetmaster .22's and Targetmaster .32, .38 Special and .45 Automatic ammunition were developed by our ballistics research especially for

the match pistol shooter.

It's only natural that an ammunition that's made to order for target work should give exceptional results. First of all . . . such an ammunition gives extreme accuracy. Bullet weight and velocity are keyed to the one purpose . . . tight grouping. The great popularity of Remington Targetmaster ammunition among masters of the handgun, proves how well it performs.

But that's not all! There are other advantages. Police Targetmaster .22's, for example, are loaded with a special fast burning powder which gives more complete combustion in short pistol and revolver barrels than is possible with .22's originally designed for rifle shooting. Muzzle flash is greatly reduced (and how the indoor shooters like that!).

"Targetmaster" center fire ammunition is made Oil-Proof by a special Remington process. Highest standards of loading are observed in the manufacture of the cartridges. Every lot is tested again and again. And, like all Remington ammunition, Targetmaster cartridges have the justly famous Kleanbore priming. This is an advantage that should never be taken for granted. As long as you shoot ammunition with Kleanbore priming, you need never worry about rust or corrosion in the barrel. Clean the outside of your pistols, of course . . . but forget the inside of the barrel. It's safe with Kleanbore!

POSSIBLES and IMPOSSIBLES

by FRANK J. KAHRS



This comes to you direct from a National Matches at Camp Per Every prospect is for a shoot will break all kinds of records attendance, for scores, for weather for efficiency of the range person Every year after Camp Perry, Is a complete rest and overhaul, he probably because I try to be enwhere, see everyone, do everythinall at once. But I've been out be every year since 1907, and I'd rain cut off my right arm than miss in the control of the property of the

I was disappointed to miss a fewil friends who have been regulars for many years. But no one who were been to Camp Perry fall become back except when absoluty unavoidable circumstances four. This shoot is the goal of every tage shooter—be his specialty smalls, big bore, or pistol.

Every year sees more of the grand fairer sex engaging in export, and shooting is no except. I want to tell you, too, that some the gals out at Camp Perry can reput those bullets into the bull. The shoot everything from smallbombig bore as well as all caliber pistols. I haven't heard any splaints from the men-folks, eight These shootin' gals are not hand look at—not at all.

The new Model 37 sure came its own at Camp Perry. Not only cause there are so many of the the firing line, but also because the enthusiasm of the folks who is them. And I'm here to tell yes don't mind a bit! I can wonly plenty of enthusiasm for that myself, without the slightest befort.

Funny thing about this new mode price target rifle of ours—the \$513T. Most everyone who hands wanted one—even shooters whe ready own two, three, or half a match rifles selling at more than the price.

It's a well-known fact that some are "choosy" about ammunit shoot a lot better with one kind with another. But I have yet is a gun that won't shoot at least our three match ammunitions, I master, Palma Kleanbore, and I Match—and shoot first-class of Provided, of course, that the gun is capable of shooting tight of As a matter of fact there are in few guns that won't shoot I master, no matter how choosey may seem to be with other amtion.

I was sure glad to see the gostendance at the Junior School at Camp Perry. You ought become of the scores these your hang up! The enthusiasm of boys and girls is our best inster for the continued growth of covorite sport.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS!

Another hunting season is about to open, and all of us are planning to pack as much fun as possible into these few short months. You've probably been planning all year what and where and how you're going to hunt. May we suggest that, when you select the ammunition you use, you do not make a casual decision on this most important item of your equipment. Study your ammunition needs. Look into new developments. Test the brands you plan to use. The right ammunition can make a big difference in the success of your season.

BIG GAME... If you're planning to do any big game hunting, by all means try the sensational new Remington soft point Core-Lokt bullet... one of the greatest advances ever made in center fire sporting ammunition.

WATERFOWL... For ducks and geese, you want a load with power to spare. And literally millions of hunters have discovered that that means Remington Nitro Express

shot shells. If you want to test the penetration of these loads, fire one at a pine plank. Then you'll understand why they're so effective on game!

UPLAND GAME..."Shur Shot" shells have for years been the favored load of shooters who want a "balanced" load . . with power enough to get what they go after, plus fast ignition, Wet-Proof cases, and Kleanbore priming.

ton News

SUPERLATIVE PERFORMANCE MAKES REMINGTON MATCH AMMUNITION AND MATCH RIFLES CHOICE OF SMALLBORE SHOOTERS EVERYWHERE

Nothing we can say about Remington match ammunition or match rifles can add much to the fact that for many years Remington ammunition has been top choice at the biggest smallbore matches. Remington ballistics research has resulted in amazingly high standards of uniformity in Police Targetmaster, Palma Kleanbore and Palma Match. It is this uniformity that produces the exceptional grouping for which Remington match .22's have so long been famous.

Another Remington achieve-ment which has all the Masters alking is the new 1940 Model 37 Rangemaster. New Model 37's are appearing at leading smallbore matches in ever increasing numbers. That new Miracle trigger which ends backlash, plus the new tailored stock, the speed action and the unsurpassed accuracy of the match barrel are re-

rifle is still another new Rem-ington development that the tar-get shooter has taken to his heart. This gun was designed to meet the need for a high quality target rifle selling at a moderate price. Thousands of shooters in schools, colleges, summer camps, new industrial rifle clubs and other organizations have been clamoring for a rifle like the Model 513T. And many outstanding smallbore shooters have tried the new rifle and found it ideal for four position shooting, es-

dence of Remington's interest in the smallbore shooter, and of our conviction that nothing is too.

pecially in the offhand position.
All of these products . . . the
three kinds of Remington Match
.22's, the new Model 37 and the
new Model 513T are concrete evigood for him.

The ultimate proving ground for any smallbore ammuni-Fin or any match rifle is the actual performance in the Inds of shooters who attend the big matches. Probably nother group of sportsmen are as scientific in the study and testing of their equipment as are leading smallbore hooters. Word of the performance or lack of performnce of guns and ammunition at a shoot like Camp Perry pictured below at the start of the 1940 matches) sweeps brough the whole shooting fraternity like wildfire. sponsible. The Model 513T Matchmaster

NUM MATCH, CORE-LOKT, NITRO EXPRESS and SHUR-SHOT are trade marks of the REMINGTON ARMS CO., Inc.

the gun; therefore, it is necessary to select cases with cannelures far enough down to accommodate the bullet to be loaded in them. It makes no difference how far below the base of the bullet the cannelure is, so long as the bullet can be seated without interfering with it. The best way to select cases is to use a bullet as a gauge, holding the bullet in contact with the outside of the case, with the crimping groove in the bullet (or the point on the bullet at which the crimp is to come) even with the mouth of the case. Then, if the bullet base does not extend down beyond the beginning of the first cannelure, the case will accommodate that bullet, or others like it.

The next point of difference in this motley collection of cases will be found in the size of primer used. Some cases will have small primers that measure .175" in diameter, while others will have the large-size primers measuring .210". If the primers are punched out, you will probably find that the flash holes in the bottoms of the primer pockets vary in size with different makes of cases, even though the primer diameters may be the same. And, last but not least, the cases may be of different types of construction. From the accompanying illustration it will be seen that one type has the primer pocket indented or bent into a relatively thin head, while the other has its pocket forged into solid brass, without any indentation on the inside of the head. The former type has a slightly greater powder capacity than the latter, and is not quite as strong, although it is entirely satisfactory for reloading, except with very heavy charges. These two types of cases are easily separated by tipping them toward the light and looking down into them.

These case differences have been mentioned in the order in which they are most apt to be observed, rather than the order of their importance. If you have enough of one make, type, and loading of case, all well and good, but if

Above: Checking fired cases in revolver cylinder. Right: Decapping with Bond Model C tool

the use of several makes or types is desired, the best way to inspect and sort them is as follows, first poking out the fired primers.

 Separate those cases with large and small primer pockets.

2. Look over one of these lots roughly, and pick out a case having a flash hole of the size that seems to predominate, and use this for comparing the flash holes in the others having the same size primer pockets. The eye is a good enough gauge, as a few thousandths of an inch one way or the other will not make any practical difference with any normal loads.

 Among the selected cases, separate those with indented primer pockets from those with forged

pockets.

 Check the cases with a bullet to make sure that the cannelures will not interfere with the bullet bases when the bullets are seated.

For general popping around, with moderate loads, much of the above can be dispensed with, but you might as well start out by doing things right, and it doesn't take much more time to load good ammunition than it does to produce mediocre stuff. The reasons for segregating these different kinds of cases will be taken up as we go along.

Before proceeding any further, you should make sure that the cases you have selected to reload will chamber in the revolver they are to be used in. Cases expand to the limits of the chambers they are fired in, and spring back slightly after the internal pressure is released. The amount that they spring back depends upon the hardness of the brass, and this hardness, or temper, varies with different makes. Smith & Wesson chambers are usually slightly larger than Colt chambers, and cases fired in the former will seldom go into Colt chambers without first being completely resized. Even in two guns of the same make and model, the manufacturing tolerances are sometimes enough to prevent interchangeability of the cases fired in them. Cases fired in one gun will almost always reenter the same chambers without any sizing, unless they are soft and have been fired with



THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, OCTOBER, 1940

heavy loads. It is best to check them, anyway, and this is done by putting them into the chambers of the gun, and ejecting them. If any stick, they should be discarded or resized, though a snug fit is not objectionable. If the cases fit the chambers before they are reloaded, the completely reloaded cartridges will also chamber satisfactorily.

Decapping

Purpose: The sole purpose of this primary operation is to get rid of the fired primer, and it matters not how the job is done, so long as the primer pocket and flash hole are not damaged. All reloading tools are provided with some means for expelling fired primers, and essentially this consists of a rod with a replaceable pin at one end. The rod, or decapper, may or may not be attached to the tool, and sometimes it is combined with a neck resizer, an expander, or both. The decapper is usually of a size that closely fits the inside of the case, so that the pin will be guided into the flash hole; however, in operating any tool, always go a bit easy before applying too much pressure, for flash holes are not always centrally located, and if the pin fails to enter the hole before pressure is applied, the pin will be bent or broken.

Removing the Crimp

Purpose: To open the mouths of the cases so that new bullets can be seated in them without being scraped or deformed.

Accomplished: By forcing the mouth of the case against a beveled shoulder, or by reaming with a tapered reamer.

Bending the crimp out is preferable to reaming it out, as the latter—if the cases are reloaded frequently—leads to some shortening

Below: Removing crimp from fired case. It can also be done with a knife. Lower right: Expander for revolver cases should have shoulder for removing crimp. Not all tools are so provided

of the cases. This in itself is not so objectionable, as cases have a tendency to lengthen from repeated firing; but reaming makes them of irregular length so that they won't crimp uniformly. Reaming is all right, but bending is a little better.

All reloading tools have some means for removing crimp, that is more or less satisfactory.

Resizing

Purpose: To reduce excessively expanded cases so that they will enter the chambers easily.

Accomplished: By forcing or driving the expanded cases into a forming die. This die may be a part of the tool, or it may be a separate die into which the cases are driven, and removed by driving out with a punch. The complete resizing of revolver cases contributes nothing to their accuracy or ballistic performance.

Its object is purely functional, and it does not have to be done if the cases will chamber before they are reloaded.

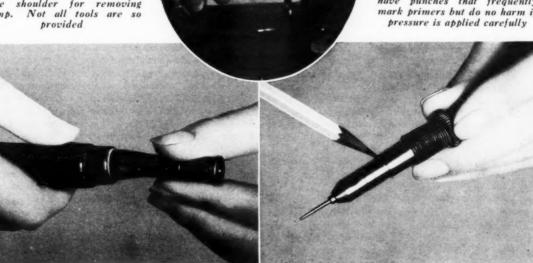
Neck-Sizing

Purpose: To reduce or constrict the necks or mouths of the cases so that bullets will not drop into them too deeply when they are loaded in a vertical position.

Accomplished: By forcing the cases into a die for about the distance to which the bullet is to be seated. Neck-resiz-

ing helps to hold the bullets in place, but, like full-length sizing, it contributes nothing to the performance of the ammunition. Neck-sizing cannot be depended upon to hold bullets in place under the shock of recoil, and, furthermore, cases must be crimped in order to give the resistance necessary to burn the powder properly.

Left: Seating a primer with the Ideal No. 3 Tool. These tools have punches that frequently mark primers but do no harm if pressure is abblied carefully



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Expanding

Purpose: To open the mouths of the cases sufficiently

to permit seating of the bullets.

Accomplished: By forcing a plug of bullet diameter into the case. The function of this operation is purely a mechanical one. Dies for resizing cases, or their necks, reduce the mouths a little more than is usually necessary. This allows for some wear of the die and for the variations in wall thickness of different lots of cases. Expanding plugs are sometimes coupled with decappers, with or without a shoulder for removing crimp. Where a simple plug is used, it is by no means bad practice to use one a thousandth of an inch or two larger than the bullet, and force it into the case only half the seating depth of the bullet. This permits the bullets to be started easily and straight, and they act as their own expanders after reaching the unexpanded portion of the case. It is not possible to do this with all makes of tools.

Priming

Purpose: Ah! I fooled you. You thought I was going to say "to put a new primer in the case." So it is, but there is a lot more to it than that, as priming is one of the most important operations in reloading a cartridge. It is done by bringing the edge of the primer into contact with the primer pocket, and then applying sufficient pressure to force the primer to the bottom of the pocket. The primers must be seated firmly to the bottoms of the pockets, but care should be taken not to apply unnecessary pressure to them, as this may damage the priming pellets inside of them, which will in turn cause faulty ignition.-And, by the way, faulty ignition starts long before a shooter can detect it by the senses. For safety, the tops of the primers must be flush with, or slightly below, the heads of the cases. When a shot is fired, the recoil may throw a projecting primer back against the frame of the gun with sufficient force to fire it. Also, the cylinder will not rotate properly if primers are too high. The primer pockets should be reasonably clean, as an accumulation of fouling may prevent the primer from being seated deeply enough, or may cushion the blow of the firing pin. Broken webs, or primer-pocket bottoms, are not often found, but should be looked for, as a crack here will permit too much flash to reach the powder charge, and may cause over-ignition. Some reloading tools combine decapping and priming. This idea is a hang-over from the Schutzen days, when just one carefully nursed and cared-for case was used for all shooting. The combining of these two operations is not good practice, as the primer pockets should be looked over and cleaned, if necessary, before new primers are put into them. Combining the two operations does speed-up the loading some, and it is up to the individual to decide whether he wants speed-or ammunition.

The next logical step would be to charge the cases with powder, but as this subject deserves more space than can be given to it here, we will defer it until later. Assuming for the time being that a suitable powder charge has been loaded into the cases, the next step would be to seat the bullets and crimp them in place. As the bullet used and the way it is seated influence, and are influenced by, the powder charge, we will pass up, also, for the moment, the finer details of bullet-seating. Suffice to say that bullet-seating

and crimping are both done in the same chamber, or with the same tool. All modern loading tools are adjustable, so that the depth of seating and the amount of crimp can be controlled independently of one another.

Crimping

Purpose: To retard the bullet and help burn the powder properly; also to prevent the cases from coming off the bullets under the shock of recoil.

How accomplished: By forcing the mouths of the cases against a beveled shoulder in the loading-tool chamber.

When a cartridge is fired, the pressure developed within it expands the thin case before the inertia of the bullet is overcome. If bullets are held only by the tension of resized cases, they may seem very tight but the cases will let go of them so quickly, when fired, that the bullets might as well have been loose. A good crimp is therefore necessary in revolver ammunition. In spite of the case-expansion, the crimp drags on the bullet and increases the resistance to the powder charge (which must burn in a very short barrel-length), thus causing better combustion.

Revolver cartridges fit rather loosely in their chambers, and the recoil of one shot causes the other cartridges to set back sharply. As the cases are lighter than the bullets, they recoil more quickly unless they have enough crimp to hold them securely to the bullet. Lacking sufficient crimp, cases may slip back off the bullets somewhat, increasing the overall length of one or more unfired cartridges, until suddenly you find that you can't cock the gun because the nose of a bullet is projecting from the front of the cylinder. This also increases the air space in the cartridges and affects the velocity. Bullets do not "jump out of" the cartridges from recoil: the cases recoil off from the bullets.

Inspection

In the manufacture of ammunition, inspection is really the most important phase of the process. As many machines and individuals are involved, and no one individual could possibly observe the entire procedure or more than care for his or her own particular portion of it, the inspection personnel must be extensive. Faults are apt to occur at any stage of the involved process, so a rigid inspection at the termination of each process is necessary to insure the satisfactory quality of the finished product. Machines play a large part in this, but any machine, whether production or inspection, that could not be constantly checked to insure its proper performance, would be unthinkable.

In reloading, inspection is equally important; in fact it is even more so, because the reloader is always working with cases that may have been strained or injured by previous firing. He is also often working with components of different makes, which complicates things further. But in spite of this, inspection for the reloader presents almost no problem at all. As he does all the work himself, every step is under his eye, and, with the simpler tools that perform only one or two operations at a time, inspection is almost automatic. It just boils down to knowing what must be done, and seeing that it is done. This does not mean that one must take forever to load a few cartridges, but on the other hand speed ceases to be a virtue when it reaches a point where inspection or observance of each step is impossible.

MY CHOICE OF GUNS

(Continued from page 21)

fairly safe and well protected from disarmament by an opponent during a scuffling match.

A comparison of the penetrating ability of certain revolver cartridges as tested by me several years ago in a testing box using 3/4" soft pine boards, spaced 3/4" apart, is given in the table published herewith:

I believe that the ability to draw from a given holster with either hand is a mighty important asset. Should one be engaged with a prisoner, he may find at a critical time that his usual gun-hand is absolutely blocked. In many cases an officer has no cause to draw his weapon in making an arrest, and must therefore rely upon being able, should the occasion arise, to make a fast draw.

For quick defense work I much prefer the revolver to the automatic pistol, as I firmly believe that it can be

Cartridge	Bullet	Shape	Weapon	Barrel Length	Penetra- tion bds.
.32 S & W	86 grs.	RN	S & W Hammerless	11"	3 plus
.38 S & W	146	RN	S & W Hammerless	2"	2 to 3
.38 S & W Spl	158	RN	Detective Special	2"	4 to 5
.38 S & W Spl (Pol)		RN		2"	51 to 6
.38 S & W Spl HV	158 Copper P.	RN		2"	61
.38 S & W Spl HS	158 Metal P.	RN	**	2"	8 to 9
.38 S & W Spl HS	158 Lead	RN	**	2"	6 plus
.38 S & W Spl	158	RN	Official Police	4"	5 to 6
.38 S & W Spl (Pol)	200	RN		4"	61 to 7
.38 Colt Spl	158	RN	**	4"	4 to 5
.38 S & W Spl HV		RN	** **	4"	7 plus
.38 S & W Spl HS	158 Metal P.	RN	** **	4"	10 plus
.38 S & W Spl HS	158 Lead	RN	** **	4"	8 to 9
.38 Colt Auto Super	130 MC	RN	Colt Pocket Auto	6"	9 to 101
9 m/m Luger MC	124 (?) Pointed		Luger	8"	10 to 12
.45 Colt (Smokeless)	255 Lead	RN	Colt Bisley Model	43"	8
.45 Colt Auto	230 MC	RN	** ** **	43"	7
.45 Colt Auto WT	230 MC	RN	Government Model Auto	5"	6
.45 Colt Auto FA	230 MC	RN	46 40 44	5"	8
.45 Colt Auto Com	230 MC	RN	** ** **	5"	7

Unless otherwise mentioned, all bullets were lead.

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RN—Round nose; FN—Flat nose; Pol—Western Police; HV—Peters High Velocity; HS—Remington .38-44 Hi-Speed; MC—Metal Cased; WT—War-Time; FA—Frankfort Arsenal, fresh lot; Com—Commercial, age not known.

To me the practice of carrying a revolver in the waist band without a holster is unsound, because in any kind of a scuffling match the revolver might fall out. Furthermore, the mere mental worry about the possibility of dropping the gun can make one gun-conscious, which to an observing person is just the same as telling him that you are armed. drawn and fired much more quickly, at least for the first shot. I believe, also, in double-action firing for close ranges. Particularly is this important for the officer who is required to search apartments and rooms, for here the distances are very short and time is an all-important factor. And I prefer a revolver which fires six shots to one which fires but five shots.

THE IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

(Continued from page 29)

the heavier models are usually some distance behind lines, where their fire is directed from advance observation posts. The "gun-how," combining the two, is almost as mobile as the 75, can cover more ground with destructive effect, fire its bigger shells just as rapidly as field gun. The French were woefully short of 75's at the beginning of the World War, made up for the lack soon after. In 1937 they had more than 5,000 75's and 155's on hand. Many of them were saved from the last war, others were newer models. Principal change from the 75 of the World War was in replacement of wheels by tires, horses by tractors. Most of the French 155's still were horse-drawn.

French artillery, too complex to describe in detail, ran the gamut of calibers from ponderous railway guns of 520-mm, of which they had three, to light, rapid-firing field pieces, mobile tractor artillery to heavy coast defense guns. Heavy artillery was plentiful; by-and-large it was good.

It is well to remember that while the French nation may for the nonce be out of a combatant status in Europe's war, many of the weapons with which she fought are not. In late August a plane definitely identified as French was shot down over England by British Spitfire fighters; at the same time General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Government in England, charged that at least 800 French planes had been turned over to the German air force as retaliation for the attack on the French fleet at Oran. Just how much and what of France's matériel is now a part of the German fighting machine would be impossible to say, but there seems no doubt that some at least of her equipment is playing a part in the Battle for Britain. To make the situation more an anachronism, Britain herself can count on the help of some of the French equipment and personnel, notably light naval units and colonial troops. Far from accepting the armistice, some of them went over to the British forces, are now more actively in service than before the fall of France.

OVER THE NEWS DESK

THE HUNTING RIFLE

By COLONEL TOWNSEND WHELEN

Colonel Whelen, best known living American rifleman, is out with another book for hunters and riflemen. It is a two-part book. In the first 284 pages he deals with rifles, cartridges and essential accessories, such as sights, binoculars and scopes. In the remaining 180 pages he discusses rifle marksmanship and kindred matters in his customary pointed method of treatment.

It is a book of present-day application and interest, confined to modern hunting arms and conditions. The author wastes no space on frills. He eschews the historical. In fact, he reviews only those currently available rifles and cartridges which he deems best or most practical for modern shooters. He does not hesitate to give definite figures on average or expected accuracy and on the effective range

for each caliber.

In the book, there are covered four types of rifles, and only seven selected models of rifles are described and discussed. The cartridge discussion is limited to 18 factory calibers and a couple of selected special car-tridges. This economy of attack permits a more thorough treatment of important material, such as elementary ballistics, sight adjustment, shooting positions, trajectory and wind allowance, killing power and specific recommendations for particular purposes. Whether or not our experiences and ideas coincide, we always listen carefully and in-tently when Colonel Whelen speaks of rifles and rifle shooting.—F. C. NESS.

Published by Stackpole Sons, Harrisburg,

Pa. 463 pages, heavy cloth cover. Price:

"THE MUZZLE-LOADING CAP LOCK RIFLE'

By NED H. ROBERTS

Not since the publication, in 1924, of Dillin's "The Kentucky Rifle," has there appeared in this country a book on muzzleloading rifles. But now, at last, in response to an insistent and increasing demand from the swelling ranks of the muzzle-loader clan and others, that well-known rifleman, hunter, and writer, N. H. Roberts, has given us "The

Muzzle-Loading Cap Lock Rifle."
Probably Mr. Roberts is best known to our readers as an authority on modern high-intensity super-accurate rifles of the vermin and medium-power class, he being responsible for the .257-caliber cartridges that bear his name; however, his rifle-shooting experience dates back to muzzle-loader days. He owned his first rifle at the age of nine, and under the instruction of an uncle who was a famous rifleman, became an expert in all things per-

taining to muzzle-loading rifles.

While his interest has been broad enough to include all types of rifles, and he has moved forward with the times, Mr. Roberts has never lost his love for the muzzle loaders. with which so many of his happy memories are bound up, and through all the succeeding years he has been gathering and recording information about them. He knew personally many of the leading figures in muzzle-loading circles fifty or more years ago, such as Horace Warner, H. V. Perry, Norman Brockway, etc., etc., and obtained much interesting information first-hand from them.

The Muzzle-Loading Cap Lock Rifle" contains more than 400 pages, simply packed with information on both hunting and target rifles of the type in question. The volume is profusely illustrated, and the pictures are of

a kind to fascinate every lover of these old While Mr. Roberts actually decided to write this book only a few years ago, as one turns its pages the thought grows that, whether he realized it or not, he had been gathering information for many years.

There is information on just about every phase and angle of these rifles. Of course their care, management, and use are thoroughly covered, but there is also much information on the methods of manufacture employed by the best-known makers.

NEW TROPHIES

X. The .38 Caliber Interstate Pistol Medal



Team competition is probably of more importance in pistol matches than it is in either 30 caliber or small bore rifle events. Pistol competition naturally breaks down into team events with aggregations representing the police departments of the major cities and representing special police organizations, in addition to the natural line-up of service and civilian groups which are found in the rifle

Team organization from the police angle reaches its height at Camp Perry where a number of matches are set up on an interstate and inter-departmental basis. The Interstate Pistol Championship fired with .38 caliber revolvers has been won in most cases by police teams.

For the past three years the Los Angeles Police Department has placed first in the event, last year with a record-breaking score of 1130 x 1200 possible points. This was eleven points better than the record previously held by their No. 2 te.m of 1119.

The new medallion shows the figure of Liberty, American shield in one hand and flag in the other, standing on a small globe. She is flanked by a civilian and a police pistol shooter representing the two types of com-

petitors in the match.

In his preface the Author says: "It is my honest opinion that no single individual living today can compile a single volume which can be sold at a moderate price that will contain all the information and data on the muzzleloading rifles and their use. With this fact in mind, I have endeavored to give the reader the most important facts, the most useful hints and suggestions, and as many illustrations of rare arms, accessories and equipment as possible in a volume of this s'ze. he has done a good job .- L. J. HATHAWAY.

"The Muzzle-Loading Cap Lock Rifle," by Ned H. Roberts. 450 pages, 6" x 9"; over 100 illustrations. Published by the Author, 29 Elm Street, Goffstown, New Hampshire. Price, \$4.50; waterproof buckram binding.

TIMED FIRE with Bill Shadel

From the press shack at Perry: A wire tells us we've just time to catch this issue before it goes to the printers, so a hasty résumé of what's gone on during these first two weeks of the big shoot is in order. From where we sit, the outlook on national match publicity seems better than ever before; the interest in marksmanship training and national defense has a lot to do with it, but we are still sur-prised at the fact that, home defense or no, the sports angle of this shooting holiday is the one the newshawks are playing.

From the start of the first week, when the schools fill the picture, every day sees new faces joining the crew whose job it is to keep you stay-at-homes posted on what is happening here at Perry. Most in evidence, with their big outfits sticking up over the horizon, newsreel cameramen from Paramount, Universal and Fox attended in person, while the other companies were supplied with 35-mm. reels sent post-haste to New York at the finish of the school week. All of those movie cameramen left singing the praises of Ft. Bennings' Captain Rothwell Brown, who just about turned the .30 caliber ranges upside down so they could get the shots they wanted.

Still cameramen were just as hard at work: Life's Walt Sanders, with Sports Editor Don Burke doing the story, took home a whole hatful of pictures, after two solid days of shutter snapping. . . . Wide World's Charlie Wilk took almost as many, and we were gratified to see a half-page spread in the Cleveland Plain Dealer that week-end . plus singles in papers sent in from all over the country. Remember that shot of Interior Secretary Ickes' daughter-in-law that made just about every daily in the country, judging from the number of clippings sent in to That was one of 'em.

Radio can't be left out, and Mutual's Columbus outlet, WHKC, had good-natured Fred Joyner on hand for a whole week doing the Camp Perry end of four broadcasts that went out over the network. One of them, with the winner of the President's Match proving a natural at our end of the show. switched then to Washington, where newlyappointed Assistant Secretary of War Patterson came in to offer congratulations to the winner-and then to prove his interest in the matches, Colonel Patterson flew into camp a couple of days later to spend one whole day inspecting the big marksmanship show

The newspapers themselves were of course well covered: Fritz Howell, who seems to have more friends in camp than anyone we know, in spite of being only a "three-year man," was on hand for the Associated Press, and all of the other services were covered from the press house on Commercial Row.

To us, the biggest feature of the whole show, and the most gratifying, was the amount of cooperation extended to all of the newsmen by the official personnel of the matches. Colonel Wood, executive officer, set an example of gracious consideration that was matched by every one of his staff. made possible much news coverage that might have fallen through had any less cooperative crew of officers been at the reins.

TOURNAMENT REVIEWS

ADDED RITCHIE RESULTS

Due to the large number of Regional stories carried in the August issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and the need for conserving space, some important highlights had to be cut out. Outstanding among these omissions were the performances of Al Hemming of the Detroit Police and Walter Walsh, FBI master, New York City Police and the U. S. Infantry team at the Eastern Regional at Camp Ritchie July 3 to 7.

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Of the 34 matches fired during the five days, Hemming took twelve first places in winning the All-around title and, teamed with E. Schneck of Detroit shared another, while Walter Walsh, Regional pistol champion with a national high score of 1735 for all Regional competition, won five first place medals

medals.

The New York City Police team won eight first places among them, and the U. S. Infantry team four. V. J. Tieffenbrun of St. Louis took two firsts and Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Noble of Erdton N. L. one each

Noble of Erlton, N. J., one each.

In the individual .22 caliber center-fire national match course Herman Hunter, New York Police, scored 198 to top Corporal Clark. U. S. Infantry, by one point, while in the .38 Camp Perry doubles New York's Harold Voelbel and Mark Walsh marked up 595, seven points ahead of their teammates Herman Hunter and Joe Welden.

Welden took the individual center-fire

Welden took the individual center-fire timed-fired match with 199, three over national record holder Al Hemming's mark of 197, while Hunter took first place in the center fire rapid fire match with 194

Harold Voelbel and Joseph Welden won the police doubles match over the Camp Perry Course for New York with Hunter and Mark Walsh in second place, and Walsh took the individual center-fire Camp Perry Course match. Walsh and Hunter teamed again to take the center-fire doubles over the National Match Course and they, with Welden and Yoelbel took the four man police team championship over the Camp Perry Course with a score of 1167, to complete the eight matches won for the New York Police.

pionship over the Camp Perry Course with a score of 1167, to complete the eight matches won for the New York Police.

The Infantry team won the .22 caliber National Match doubles with Pvt. H. L. Benner and Lt. J. C. Drain scoring 574. Benner, teamed with Lt. C. F. Leonard, A. O. Topper and H. O. Hildeton, won both the .45 and .22 caliber four man national match team events, and Hildeton, in winning the individual .45 timed-fire event, set a new werld's record with 198.

IOWA STATE PISTOL MATCHES

Leo Allstot, the Mason City, Iowa, policeman who could give a few of the dimenovel heroes aces and beat them to the draw, almost made a grand slam in the Iowa State Pistol Matches staged at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, on August 4th. Allstot blazed out a first place prize in all but two of the eight competitive events, capping his day's exhibition with the center-fire national course title and the open aggregate count. The only first places that got away from the Northern Iowan were the timed-fire and the rapid-fire matches. Allstot's aggregate count for the eight matches was 922. Robert McQueen, 15-year old Ridgway, Iowa, youth wcn the restricted class aggregate with an 881 total.

Is-year old Ridgway, Iowa, youth wen the restricted class aggregate with an 881 total. Allstot scored 285 in the .22 caliber N. M. Course event, 182 in the .22 slow-fire, 178 in the center-fire slow-fire, 189 in the center-fire timed-fire, 188 for the center-fire rapidire win and took the center-fire rapidire win and took the center-fire National Match Course event with 277. Robert McQueen accounted for the .22 timed-fire match with 192 and Donald Thimmesch of West Liberty, Iowa took the .22 rapid match

NEW YORK STATE SMALL BORE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The July 27 and 28 tournament at Elmira was the third of the Southern Tier Championships, and the first time in many years that the New York State championships have been staged outside of Peckskill. Intermittent showers marred the first day of the shoot but all of the events went off on schedule. J. George of Riverhead, Long Island topped in the 50 yard restricted match with 200 and 9 X's, and the restricted event at 100 yards went to a 198 and 11 X's turned in by N. Wheeler of Elmira. O. Domras of Buffalo cleaned house in the 50 meter Expert match to out-X Dave Carlson of Connecticut, each with 399's. The 50 yard iron sight match was won by G. Allen of Elmira with a possible and 31 X's, and Carlson, teamed with D. Mathewson of Connecticut, took first place in the Dewar Doubles with a 798 total. Sunday turned out to be a beautiful day,

Sunday turned out to be a beautiful day, and scores showed a corresponding betterment. Over the Dewar Course Carlson led the field with a possible and 31 X's, and came through again in the 50 yard any to cop first place with another possible and 30 X's. Not content, Dave went on to take the 100 yard any sight match with a 398 24 X total, and clinched the New York State Championship with a 400 33 X score in the following match. Ernie Pade came into second position in the State Championship race, nine points under Carlson's 2397 total.

points under Carlson's 2397 total.

The New York Southern Tier Individual Championship was captured by G. Allen of Elmira with 2387 and 130 X's, and the Northern New York Rifle and Pistol Club squad took the N. Y. State team trophy with 1574 and 72 X's, to gain possession of the Wingate Trophy for a year.

SOUTHWEST INTERNATIONAL PISTOL MATCHES

Shooting conditions for the three days of the Southwest International Pistol Matches, staged on August 2nd, 3rd and 4th, were ideal and a record crowd of 200 registered for the events. Unfortunately some of the police teams, notably the delegation usually attending from Mexico City, were unable to attend. cutting down somewhat the number of team entries. The civilian element showed a gratifying increase this year over that of the previous year's matches.

The Los Angeles Police made a clean sweep

The Los Angeles Police made a clean sweep of the four team events, with the U. S. Marines and Glendale fighting it out for second places. The L. A. team scored 1431 to win the .22 team event, 1392 in the .38 match, 1351 with the .45's and 1446 for their

second center-fire event win.

Emmett Jones of the Los Angeles force led off in the individual matches with a 295 for first place in the .22 National Match event. and with center-fire arms over the same course Major W. P. Richards of the Marines scored a win with his 290 total. It was Jones again with the .45 over the Course, turning in a 284 for top position. The women's event, with 35 entries, fell to Mary Pledsoe, who scored a 197 over the 20-shot slow-fire

The popularity of the Mexican silhouette individual and team matches is increasing on the West Coast, and 45 shooters were entered in the individual match, despite the absence of the Mexico City group which usually competes, Carl Haynes of the Marine Corps led the way with 210 out of a possible 240, which is a very creditable score for a quick draw match allowing no alibis, and in which the rules were changed this year making it necessary to draw from a closed and buttoned holster. The West Coast Rifle and Revolver

Club's team of Roger Scott, Hank Harris, Norman Adair and Ralph Noiset turned in a 755 total to carry off first place medals in the team event over the same defense course. Horace Brown, Jr. took the .22 slow-fire match with 191, and Major Richards walked off with another win in the center-fire slow-fire match. Emmett Jones took the center-fire National Match event with 296

fire National Match event with 296.

Not to be wondered at, after his consistent shooting throughout the schedule, Jones' name "led all the rest" in three of the four aggregates. His 1521 was good for a win in the Grand Aggregate, topping Major Richards by a full ten points, and 747 and 396 totals put him on top in the slow-fire and timed-fire championships, with Major Richards taking two more second place awards, three points below Jones in the slow-fire and but one in the timed-fire. The West Coast Rifle and Revolver Club's Norman Adair showed his heels to the assembly in the rapid-fire aggregate, taking top position with 387.

POUGHKEEPSIE ALL-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fred Kuhn of Stratford, Connecticut started the Poughkeepsie All-Range Championships meet with an utter disregard for bag limits by taking Class A first places in seven of the nine matches programmed for the opening day. His scores for the August 3rd matches started off with a possible and 13 X's in the 20 shot 50 yard metallic event, which was the opener of the schedule. His six more for the day included the 100 yard metallic (20 shot) match with 199 and 12 X's; an aggregate of the first two events; the 50 yard any (20 shot) event with a possible and 15 X's; an aggregate of the first four matches, and the 200 yard any sight match with 198. Obviously, one more aggregate, that for all of Saturday's matches went to Kuhn with a 995 total. Jim Lacy came into second in this aggregate with 983. It should be here recorded that a stiff fishtail wind made Kuhn's performance the more remarkable. The 100 yard any event went to Gilbert Welsh of Schenectady, and he took also the aggregate of matches 4 and 5.

Kuhn did consistently well on Sunday also, winning several matches and the Grand Agregate. Palm of the day must go however to two long range experts for the things they did to the national Swiss Match records. Every eye was on Jim Lacy at the start of the "Miss and Out" event, as he piled shot after shot into the bull to total 172 consecutive hits on the C-5 target before going out. Attention switched quickly to Miles Stevens of North Haven, Connecticut, who topped Jim's run by enough to better Bill Schweitzer's record run of less than a year's standing by a single hit. Stevens punched 221 shots into the bull, against Schweitzer's count of 220, fired (on the decimal target) at Camp Perry last year. Then a hitherto unnoticed Class B shooter, Arthur Jackson of Brooklyn became the center of attention when someone noticed that he had run up a string of about 220 before anyone paid any attention to him. Before he was forced to stop by increasing darkness, Jackson had run up a string of 324 consecutive bulls, to set a new world's record that ought to stay put for a long, long time. The old record was set by Thurman Randle at Camp Ritchie in 1934, when he scored 196 consecutive bulls on the

Main match of the day, the All Range Championship, is fired at 50, 100, 150, 175 and 200 yards, with ten shots at each range for a possible score of 350. Jim Lacy turned in a 349 total to give him the well deserved possession of the Westchester Trading Post Trophy and a gold medal. In the other matches of the day, Fred Kuhn added three first place medals to his store by taking the 50 and 100 yard 20 shot iron sight events with 200 and 16 X's and 199 with 7 X's.

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plus the aggregate of the two. The 50 yard any sight event fell to Kuhn for his possible and 17 X's, and then a couple of events went to "outsiders." Sherman Church, Norwalk, Connecticut, collected first in the 100 yard any event with 200 and 15 X's, and C. E. Eckles took the aggregate of the last two events. A special aggregate of matches eleven and ten went to Don Coy of the Mid-Hudson Rifle League, to whose members the event was limited. Another special event for the Mid-Hudson League shooters fell to C. Beddell's 392. An aggregate of matches 10, 11, 14 and 15 was won by Kuhn with a 794, as also was the Grand Aggregate with a point total of 1142.

HYDE PARK PISTOL MATCHES

The second annual Hyde Park Pistol Matches were held in Chicago on August 4. Although a little rain fell in the morning it soon cleared up and held off for the rest of Everyone was curious about the the day. car from Michigan that was parked on the hill until about 8:30, when Al Hemming and teammate Harry Reeves staggered out, stretching and rubbing their eyes. They had arrived at about 6:00 a. m., after driving all night. It did not seem to bother them much though, as Reeves took four first places and Hemming two.

In the first match of the day the Detroit boys shot a dead tie, shot for shot, on the 22 Camp Perry Course. In the shoot-off Harry Reeves dropped one point while Hemming ran 'em clear to win the match with 298, plus five tens. Reeves then warmed up to his work and took first place in the next four matches with Al Hemming, Frank Stub-its, Thamer Hill and Ralph B. Larsen close on his heels in all matches. In the center-fire National Match Course Ed Neumann sneaked into second place and John Sojat got "hot" to outrank Al Hemming for second place in the .22 National Match Course.

In the last match of the day, the .45 National Match Course, Harry Reeves had trouble with his gun and had to clear a jam on his rapid-fire alibi to complete the string. With all this trouble he still scored enough points to win the V. H. Blackinton Trophy an aggregate score of 1732. John G. Sojat copped the Mayor E. J. Kelly Trophy for high Chicago Police in the center-fire Camp Perry Course.

All in all it was a most successful shoot with medals awarded in all five classes, to make everyone happy. The match went off very well indeed, and we intend to en-large the range and make it a bigger and better shoot than ever next year.-John P.

SOMERSET COUNTY (N. J.) SMALL **BORE MATCHES**

Dave Carlson of New Haven won the 2nd annual Somerset County Small Bore Championship Match, sponsored by the Somerset County Fish and Game Protective Association at Somerville, N. J. His aggregate score of 1195-56X gives him a first leg on the H. I. Gernert trophy. Second honors went to Frank Frohm of Wilkes-Barre with an 1191-46X and third honors to Sam Moore of Orange, N. J., with 1187-42X.

Orange, N. J., with 1187-42X.

In the Junior Match, 20 shots at 50 yards for the P. J. O'Hare memorial trophy, F. Wilhelms and N. Stewart fought it out for high honors, Wilhelms making 196-11X and Stewart 196-9X. Third was none other than the late Paddie's own grandson Jackie with 194-7X.

In the Iron-Sight Dewar, Carlson took first honors with a 399-30X while Gil Combs of Maplewood and Rans Triggs fought it out for second and third with 399-26X's. Combs won out on the reverse of targets. The Any-Sight Dewar was another closely matched shoot with Jack Bevan of Haddonfield, N. J., taking first with a 399-18X, while the Frohm boys from Wilkes-Barre fought for second and third, with 398-25X and 398-23X scores.

In the 50 meter Iron-Sight event Dave Carlson came through with a 399. Second went to Freeman Kent of Union with 398 and third to Sam Moore with a 397.

Weather conditions were a real problem to all contestants; heavy mirage and shifting winds out-doped the dopers. Sixty-five contestants registered and stayed the full on the lovely grounds on the "Banks of the Old Raritan" at Somerville. The Somerset County Small Bore Shoot might well be called the "Little Sea Girt of New Jersey It was the second largest registered shoot in the state.—W. W. Goldsack.

TENNESSEE STATE PISTOL

Fifty-one shooters showed up on July 21st for the firing of the Tennessee state pistol championship matches at Nashville. H. P. Watson of Fort Knox, only Master Class shooter present, started a one man cleanup of first places when he snared top position in the opening match of the meetthe .22 slow-fire event with a 179. The same name came up on top of the next bulletin. that for the .22 National Match Course event, which he took with a 277 total. Not without reason, the .22 aggregate fell to Watson by virtue of a 456 total count

In the first of the .38 events, M. F. Herrick of Nashville came through with a 178 over the slow-fire course to take Watson by a three point margin. Probably thoroughly alarmed at having slipped so badly, our Mr. Watson "unslipped" to the point of galloping away with the next two events-centerfire National Match Course and the centerfire aggregate, grossing 277 and 452 to take the pair of first place medals. In the entire program, Watson had grossed a 908 total against Herrick's second placing 867, with D. Harrison of Paducah in third position.

The Tennessee team championship fell to the four man squad of the Nashville Pistol and Revolver Club with a 1061 total. The Louisville unit of the Treasury's Alcohol Tax Division sent their four men over the course

for a 1007 and second place.

FLINT (MICH.) FALL PISTOL **MATCHES**

The annual fall pistol tournament of the Flint Rifle and Pistol Club was held Sunday, August 25 on the club range, with a fine group of sportsmen registering and firing the matches under very unfavorable conditions. Rain started an hour before the matches were scheduled to begin and continued throughout all the 8 matches with old man Pluvius designating Lee Echols of Nogales, Arizona and Marvin Driver of Detroit as the champion Master Mudders for the day.

Echols, unprepared for inclement weather, ended up donning an Indian blanket held together with clothes pins. In spite of it, he won the .22 individual timed-fire. .22 individual rapid-fire, .22 National Match, .22 aggregate and the center-fire Camp Perry matches with scores of 198, 197, 286, 287 Driver won the .22 slow-fire, center-fire National Match and the .45 National Match with scores of 188, 275 and 271.

Jim McFern of Detroit and Clifford Sperry Capac split honors in the Expert class with McFern winning the .22 rapid, .22 aggregate, C. F. National Match and C. F. Camp Perry Police events with scores of 188, 822, 269 and 280. Sperry won the .22 slow, .22 timed and .22 National Match with 184, 194 and 277

C. W. Huyette, Grosse Point, scored 181, 276 and 826 to take the Sharpshooter awards in .22 slow, .22 National Match and .22 aggregate. Tom Grant, Michigan State Police of Lansing, won Sharpshooter awards in .22 timed-fire with a 187 and center-fire National Match with a 272. John Gudschinsky of Bay City took the Sharpshooter award in the .22 rapid with a 190, and Tom Loucks of Flint took the remaining Sharpshooter award in the center-fire Camp Perry course

Ken Gilman of Flint won all of the Marksmen awards in the .22 caliber events, with John Goodrich of Flint taking Tyro class in the .22 slow-fire match; Everett Gudschinsky, of Bay City the Tyro medal in .22 timed-fire and .22 aggregate; Ruth Sinclair of Flint the .22 rapid-fire Tyro award and Mrs. Ken Gilman took her first medal by winning the Tyro award in the .22 National Match Course

Plans are already under way for further improvements of the club range for next year's registered tournaments. The Flint Rifle and Pistol Club wishes to thank all those who entered our matches and made our Registered Pistol Tournaments a success for

1940.—KENNETH GILMAN.

GLENDALE PISTOL SHOOTS

According to the results of the July 21st and 28th pistol shoots at Glendale (Cal.), Emmett Jones has lost none of his fine style with the handgun. The Los Angeles police officer turned in a top aggregate score of 852 in the first of the two tournaments to beat out K. K. Kane, his team-mate of the L. A. force who recently ran up that new .45 caliber rapid-fire record of 193, and not satisfied. Iones proceeded to clinch the aggregate for the second of the two meets.

In the first event of the July 21st tournament. Kane led off by snaring first place in the .22 National Match Course event with a 293, with Jones in second position with 290. In the .38 N.M. match, positions reversed: Jones, first with 287; Kane second, 286. A 280 by Tom Carr of the Los Angeles force was good for top place in the .45 National Match Course event, with Jake Engbrecht of the L.A. squad in second. Jones 852 was good for an aggregate first over Kane's 841. L. Gorman took the Sharp-

shooter-Marksman class aggregate with 809. In the team events, Glendale, represented Van Doren, Hagen, Brown, Jowe and Esther Sichler cleaned up over the .22 N.M. Course with a 1423 total, and over the same course with the .38's, 1397. Los Angeles came in for its share of the loot as Jones, Engbrecht, Dirks, Young and Donlon took the .45 team match awards with 1361. Mary Bledsoe squeezed out a win in the women's slow-fire event, 197 to Esther Sichler's 196 and a 194 carded by Bobby Rutherford.

Over the following week-end, Jones retained his California men's championship with an aggregate of 1147, plus taking the rapid-fire aggregate with 384 and the timed-fire aggregate with 392. For her aggregate of 1131, Mrs. Esther Sichler of the Glendale Club took the state women's championship, beating out Bobby Rutherford of Los Angeles, runner-up with 1063. In compiling her winning aggregate, Mrs. Sichler set a women's record over the .22 National Match Course of 293. In the fight for the men's state title, R. J. Nowka trailed Jones with a 1143 tally, and Mrs. Sichler's 1131 gave her third in this class. In the rapid-fire aggregate, Nowka placed second with 384, and in the timed-fire event, Donlon of Los Angeles took second with 391.

The Cooper Trophy team match went to the Los Angeles police squad number one for their 1357, followed by the Glendale team with 1355. The L.A. police also won the 5-man .22 caliber team match, with Glendale second and the Marines third. In addition to winning the women's event, Mrs. Sichler was second to Major W. P. Richards in the

Hill Trophy match.

NON-REGISTERED EVENTS

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MICHIGAN-Summer Camp Rifle Tournament. Herb Twining proved a very gracious host at the second annual Michigan Summer Camp Rifle Tournament, for which he has acted as godfather for two summers. It was held at Camp Al-Gon-Quian on July 29 and 30. Ninety-three shooters representing twelve different camps soon learned that metal rimmed tag was a competitor's number and that their squadding tickets should not be lost. They learned to watch the relay numbers and to have their rifles and ammunition ready in the waiting zone before their relay was posted. All campers voted having a good time while the camp rifle instructors wearily waited through the sixty-three relays necessary to complete the firing at fifty feet. By common consent part of the fifty yard match was held over until

the third day.

The girls' camps were well represented when the medals were awarded. Camp Arbutus (girls) won second place in the senior team match, while Gilda Ulery of Camp Kiloqua won the fifty yard match and and wheld seared in the four continuately.

ranked second in the four position match.

Camp Eberhart of Three Rivers drove
more than 300 miles and were well paid for
their trip by winning the senior division with
their one team entered, winning first in all
classes of prone re-entry, and another first
in the midgat class three position match

in the midget class three position match. Camp Al-Gon-Quian placed in all matches and class to win the "bullet" plaque awarded to the winning camp. They won third place in the team match, and second in the rentry in the senior division; made a clean sweep of all three places in the team match, placed second and third in the prone rentry and first in the three position individual match in the Junior Division; won first in the team match, second and third in the re-entry, second and third in the three position individual in the Midget division. Campers from Camps Pet-O-Se-Ga, Northwoods, and Leelanau for Boys also took home medals.

Mr. George Cooper, Director of Camp Eberhart, has offered his camp as the site of the 1941 State Match, and we sincerely hope that he will receive as much cooperation from the camps as was accorded to Camp Al-Gon-Quian this season.—W. Dow Smith.

FLORIDA—Inter-Coastal Matches. Sunday, August 11th, the Florida East Coast Pistol League team of fifteen men and women met the West Coast contingent for a Third Annual Match between the two leagues, held at Fort Myers, Florida. In 1938, through the efforts of the two leagues, a ten-target range was built on city-owned property in Fort Myers, with the idea of creating an equidistant and neutral ground for the two leagues to meet for competitive matches.

The first matches held in 1938, over the National Match Course with center-fire arms, was a ten-man team affair. The East Coast bested the West Coast by a very comfortable lead. At the conclusion of the match, it was decided to make it an annual affair. In 1939, due to the increase in membership of both leagues, the team number was stepped up to fifteen and on that occasion the West Coasters took the match with margin to

The match this year was varied in respect to program in that the West Coast League, being the challengers, asked that the course be extended to once over the National Match Course with both .22 and center-fire guns. This necessitated the running of six relays due to the limited number of targets, but it was accomplished in the remarkably short time of two hours and forty minutes. At the last minute, due to the inability of one of the West Coast shooters to be present, the teams were cut to fourteen.

At the conclusion of the .22 caliber match, the East Coast League was safely ahead by 28 points, with a total score of 7228 to 7200 for the West Coast. C. D. Stanton turned in a high of 546 for the East Coasters, and C. A. Brown's 538 was tops for the West Coast League

SOUTH CAROLINA—Small Bore at Greenville. Young John Symmes of Atlanta was the man of the day at the Greenville small bore matches, staged July 4th. John won all four of the perpetual silver trophies, in addition to medals, and not to let anything get away from the family, his mother, Mrs. Catharine Symmes picked up the only two first places left vacant by Johnny. The victory of the Symmes contingent was all the more impressive, considering the presence of such shooters as Van Sleen, Heberling, Becker, J. D. Barr and Wilson Ragan.

Scores of the matches (which tentatively have been renamed The Symmes Blitzkrieg, in anticipation of defending champ Johnny's return next year) were 1593 for the Grand Aggregate; 794 in the iron sight aggregate; iron sight Dewar, 396; 100 yard any, 400 (all John Symmes), and the 50 yard iron and short range any with 399's. The latter two medals also were Symmes property at the close of the meet—going home with Johnny's mother.

Attendance was gratifying for this second event conducted by the Greenville Easley Club, with almost twice as many competitors as attended last year. Rain tried to spoil the show, but the enthusiasm of the competitors must have made the weather change its mind in favor of "cloudy, moderate winds,"—really almost ideal conditions.

winds,"—really almost ideal conditions.

CANADA—Victoria (B. C.) Police Revolver Club Match. An account of the Victoria, B. C. Match, would not be complete without a brief mention of the history and progress of this event. My first year to attend this match was in 1933. At that time, it was more of a social feature than a pistol tournament. The match consisted of six shots, deliberate fire at twenty yards on the Standard American target, and a twenty yard team match of six shots per man at the running man. All prizes were confined to Police Officers, either visiting Americans or Canadians. The prizes were a revelation to Canadians. a competitor accustomed to the American They consisted of expensive pieces of merchandise, silverware, cut-glass and electrical appliances. No entry fees were charged and the hospitality and entertainment excelled anything I had ever experienced. less to say the impression of this match was such that I have attended this annual event each year since, so have had the opportunity and pleasure of observing its development to one of the leading pistol events of the Pacific Northwest

The trip by boat from Seattle on one of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's luxurious boats takes four hours, docking at Victoria at 12:45 noon, where we were met by representatives of the Victoria City Police who escorted us to our hotel, hence to Police Headquarters, where a bus waited to transport the group to the range for the afternoon firing. The program was so arranged that visitors from America could do the first day's firing which consisted of a firly yard pocket revolver match and a 100 yard slow-fire event in the afternoon. The Americans did well with the pocket revolver, first place going to M. J. Archambeau, U. S. Coast Guard with 86; second place to Clifford Smith, South Bend, with 85. The long range match showed Constable S. McKenzie of the Victoria City Police in first place with 72; Dick Trueblood, Seattle civilian, second; M. J. Archambeau, U. S. Coast Guard, third. This completed Saturday's firing.

The second day's firing opened with the center-fire N. M. team match, in which the Canadians made a clean sweep, the B. C. Provincial Police taking first with a score of

1339, followed by the Victoria City Police with a 1325. In the second event of the day, center-fire National Match Course open, the Provincial Police again went to town with W. G. Bailey in top position with 282, and his teammate J. Henry right behind him with 281. Henry furnished one of the high-lights of the match in this event when he started the ball rolling with a 50 yard possible, which is a rarity in any man's country. Another highlight of the tournament commenced to take form when Dick Trueblood, Seattle's 17 year old boy wonder, announced his challenge in the aggregate class by finishing in third place in this event, 3 points behind Bailey and 2 points down on Henry with 279. Match No. 11, center-fire, N. M. C. was a divided event—Canadian Police Officers as one part and American visitors shooting in a separate class. The Canadians finished with J. A. Young, J. A. Henry and W. Conlan taking 1, 2, 3 positions, 284, 275 and 272 respectively, while the Americans finished: M. J. Archambeau, J. E. Steele, W. F. Day, running 1, 2, 3 with 285, 276 and 275. The last match of the day was the 22 caliber N. M. C. which comprised the second half of the aggregate. Dick Trueblood took command of the situation, winning the match with a 290 over Bailey's second place 286, giving him first place aggregate with 569, one point over Bailey's 568. Henry slipped to sixth place in the .22 caliber with 281, just enough

to nose out J. A. Young for third place in the aggregate: Henry, 562; Young, 561.

Prizes were presented at Police Head-quarters by His Worship the Mayor, Andrew McGavin, assisted by Chief of Police J. A. McLellan and Assistant Chief Jack Rogers. Presentation was followed by an informal banquet at the "Empress Hotel". Unfortunately it was necessary to be back in Seattle the morning of the 11th, so the evening boat to Vancouver, B. C. was taken, arriving 7:30 A. M., taxiing to the airport in time for the morning plane to Seattle and back on the job at 9:00 a. m.

OBITUARIES

THEODORE C. BELL

Ill about five weeks, Theodore C. Bell, one of the best-known marksmen of Ft. Smith (Ark.), and shop foreman of the Ross Motor Company of that city, died on August 6th. Born in New Jersey in 1900, Mr. Bell had been a Ft. Smith resident for about 25 years, and in that time had devoted much of his leisure time to pistol practice. He captained the Ross Company's pistol team for the last three years, which was in frequent competition with other police teams of the area. He held several medals for small arms marksmanship.

CHARLES ARNOLD

Charles Arnold, 31, desk sergeant of the Kilgore City (Texas) police department, and charter thember of the East Texas Rifle Club was killed on July 4th, when his pistol accidentally discharged. The police department will be greatly handicapped by his absence, and his many friends and family mourn his tragic and untimely death.

STOLEN GUNS

Colt Officer's Model, .22 caliber, serial 15878; Eddystone Enfield .30-'06 as issued. Stolen from James V. Montgomery, 1659 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, California.

.45 Colt auto, M-1911, serial 382816, marked "United States Property." Notify Joseph H. Paul, 2nd. Lt., A. C., Headquarters, McClellan Field, Sacramento, California.

ters, McClellan Field, Sacramento, California. Colt Frontier, 45 caliber, 43/4" barrel, serial 330084; Colt. 22 Woodsman, short barrel. serial 109111: Stolen from Huffman Gun Shop, 413 Pine St., Wallace, Idaho.

COMING EVENTS

California

C October 6: Southland Pistol Match, San Diego. Write R. S. Pease, Route 3, Box 84, San Diego.

October 6: Alameda Police Revolver Club Pistol Tournament, Alameda. Write Captain J. W. Strohm, 2247 Central Avenue, Alameda. C* October 12 & 13: Southern California Small Bore Tournament, Glendale. Write Al Mason, 4419 Russell Avenue, Glendale.

C* October 20: San Francisco Traffic Police Club Monthly Tournament, Fort Funston. Write Emile J. Dutil, 324 16th Avenue, San Francisco. C October 27: Northern California Small Bore Rifle Tournament, Richmond. Write C. DeWitt, 3701 Lincoln Avenue, Oakland.

C October 27: Third Annual Small Bore Rifle Championship Matches, Sacramento. Write Ray Murphy, 2753 Riverside Boulevard, Sacra-

C* November 1: Tamalpais Revolver Club Indoor Tournament, Alto. Write H. O. Peters, Sausalito.

C* November 17: San Francisco Traffic Police Club Pistol Tournament, Fort Funston. Write E. J. Dutil, 324 16th Avenue, San Fran-

C* December 5: Tamalpais Revolver Club Indoor Tournament, Alto. Write H. O. Peters, Sausalito.

C* December 15: San Francisco Traffic Police Club Monthly Tournament, Fort Funston. Write Emile J. Dutil, 324 16th Avenue, San Francisco.

District of Columbia

B October 4 & 5: Washington Open Pistol Tournament. Write Sergeant S. R. McKee, Police Headquarters, Washington.

B* October 5 & 6: National Capital Rifle

B* October 5 & 6: National Capital Rifle Tournament, Washington. Write Tom Arnold, 7 McCreary Street, Hyattsville, Maryland.

Florida

C October 27: Florida West Coast Pistol League Tournament, St. Petersburg. Write Alice E. Jefferson, 104 E. Flora, Tampa, Florida.

November 2-3: Florida West Coast Small Bore Championships, Clearwater. Write L. W. Abrams, 705 Prospect Avenue, Clearwater, Florida.

Georgia

B October 12 & 13: South Atlantic Small Bore Rifle Tournament, Savannah. Write Frank L. Silva, 115 Whitaker Street, Savannah.

B October 19 to 22: South Atlantic & Georgia State Pistol Tournament. Write Captain J. J. Clancy, Police Headquarters, Savannah.

Hawaii

C* October 5 & 6: Double Ten Pistol Tournament, Honolulu. Write Sergeant D. T. W. Yap, Police Headquarters, Honolulu.

Illinei

C October 6: Illinois State Rifle Association Small Bore Matches, Fort Sheridan. Write Michael Gawron, 3434 North Avers Avenue, Chicago.

C October 6: Illini Fall Rifle Tournament, Champaign. Write P. E. Hotchkiss, 804 West Healy, Champaign.

October 13: Arrowhead Rod & Gun Club Pistol Matches, La Grange. Write Roy Karstens, 4062 Forest Avenue, Western Springs. C November 1-2-3: Commonwealth Edison

C November 1-2-3: Commonwealth Edison Registered Indoor Pistol Tournament, Chicago. Write S. O. Kyvig, 227 East Richmond Street, Westmont.

Kansas

October 12 & 13: Kansas State Pistol Tournament, Topeka. Write W. H. Workman, 536 Ohio, Topeka.

Kentucky

October 6: Louisville Pistol Tournament, Louisville. Write J. R. Anderson, 1063 Bardstown Road, Louisville.

Massachusetts

October 12 & 13: South Braintree Rifle and Pistol Club Small Bore & .30 Caliber Matches, South Braintree. Write Joseph A. E. Erickson, 288 Granite Street, Quincy. Rain dates October 19-20.

Michigan

C October 6: First Annual Fall Small Bore Match, Halton. Write James W. Perry, 1499 Park Street, Muskegon, Michigan.

New Jersey

October 6: Jersey Rifle Association .30 Caliber Matches, Suffern. Write W. L. Fagan, Jr., 510 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood.

October 13: Fall Big Bore Rifle Tournament, Ramapo. Write W. L. Fagan, Jr., 510 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood

Maple Avenue, Ridgewood.
October 12 & 13: 2nd Annual Pine Belt
Championship Matches, Lakewood. Write Irene
G. Shibla, 4 William Street, Lakewood.

October 19 & 20: Cliffside Park Police & Civilian Pistol Tournament, Cliffside Park. Write Sergeant Michael Hoger, Police Headquarters, Cliffside Park.

October 20: Jersey Rifle Association .30 Caliber Matches, Suffern. Write W. L. Fagan, Jr., 510 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood.

New York

October 13: 3rd Annual Indoor Chicken Shoot, Brooklyn. Write Walter Redding, 241 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Ohio

C October 6: Ohio Rifle League Championship, Mt. Gilead. Write Miles E. Goll, 119 Forest Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Oklahoma

B* October 5 & 6: Oklahoma State Pistol Tournament, Drumright. Write R. A. McGoon, Box 1063, Enid.

Pennsylvania

C October 6: Post Perry Small Bore Rifle Tournament, Danville. Write Paul Jones, Dan-

Tennessee

October 13: Volunteer Rifle & Pistol Club Pistol Match, Knoxville. Write C. C. Burkhart, Dante Road, R. D. No. 1, Knoxville.

Texas

October 20: Treasure Island Pistol Tournament, Galveston. Write J. C. Burget, Box 233, Galveston, Texas.

Galveston, Texas.

C October 20: First Annual Registered
Small Bore Tournament, Kilgore. Write Hugh
P. Prince, Gladewater, Texas.

THE OLD RIFLEMAN

In the spring an old man's fancy,
Never turns to thoughts of love;
He would rather take his rifle
And his ragged shooting glove,
And his coat of many colors
With the elbow pads worn through,
And his scope and stand and score-book,
And his lunch and coffee bottle,
And whatever else that he
Needs to fill his heart with gladness

Where the fleecy clouds go rolling
Through a sky of azure blue,
And the trees are gently waving,
And the sunbeams filter through;
Where the meadow adds its fragrance
To wild flowers blooming fair,
And the pines upon the hillside
Give a tang to scented air.
Where a sparkling-clear brook wanders
Through a valley fresh and green.
There an old man's fancy led him
In his trusty old machine.

And his soul with ecstasy.

There old friends rose up to greet him
As he met them on the line,
And the handclasps of reunion
Were to him a heady wine.
There he took his place among them.
With his gadgets strewn around;
With his scope trained on the target
He lay down upon the ground.
With old Betsy to his shoulder
He squints through the sights, and then,
With a pop his rifle trembles,
And the first shot is a ten.

Somewhere men use guns to slaughter Fellow men at war with them. And each bullet may be singing A human's requiem.

Somewhere fields are red and gory As the smoke is blown away. And the wind that passes over Bears the stench of rotting clay. Somewhere fear with ghoulish laughter Chills them, for they know not when They will be but stinking corpses, Instead of living men.

But the old man with his rifle
In the sunlit valley fair
Plays no game that reeks of murder
That pollutes the virgin air.
For he plays the game of friendship
With his comrades on the line,
And he finds a sincere pleasure
When its ten instead of nine.
And his bullets never whisper
Songs of hate and ghoulish mirth.
As they whistle through the target
And find rest in mother earth.

When his arm began to quiver

And his eye was blurred a bit,
He picked up his gun and gadgets,
For he knew 'twas time to quit.
Then he wandered to the tables
Where old friends had found a seat.
And he opened up his lunch box
And in peace began to eat.
There he listened to droll stories
With a chuckle and a grin.
And when someone punned his shooting.
He just took it on the chin.

When at last the day was ended And the farewells had been said; When last friendly waves were over And the sun was low and red—Then the old man facing skyward To his Lord began to pray, For his heart was overflowing With the blessings of the day. His devotions at last finished, Toward his home he took his way—Just an ordinary fellow, Who was slightly stooped and gray.

-R. E. STONES.

4½ inches above the point of aim at 100 yards. However, you should shoot from standing at 100 yards, and then you may find you shoot lower and can use the 200-yard sitting adjustment effectively. Your group should fall about 16 inches below aim at 300

H. M. Van Sleen

GASTONIA, N. CAR.

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THE FINEST DESIGNED GUN RACK ON THE MARKET

.300 MAGNUM BULL GUN

To learn what could be done with the caliber, we decided to build a .300 Holland & Holland Magnum and try her out. Because of its adequate strength, length and superior weight and rigidity we selected the M-1917 action. Because of their fine work on custom target guns in all departments (bore, throat, chamber, breeching and ignition) we selected the Niedner Rifle Corporation for the barrel and action job. For this heavy bull gun we liked the big heavy and well-designed Bishop target stock with roll-type cheek piece and hand-filling fore end.

Our selection of the big Bishop stock was influenced by our selection of the identical make and model for our M2 Springfield .22-caliber and heavy Eric Johnson barrel. Both stocks are trimmed throughout with black and white tenite, to match at the butt, pistol grip and forestock tip. The two make a fine pair of heavy target rifles useful for no other purpose than testing loads and target shooting. Readers of this department know this Springfield-Johnson-Bishop is a very accurate .22 rifle. Its companion piece in .300 H. & H. Magnum caliber is also accurate, though not exceptionally so.

We started with 60 cases from fired factory loads and we are still using this same limited lot of brass. We resize and reload them in our powerful and accurate C. V. Schmitt horizontal loading tool. The first practical loads we developed were of the varmint type using the 93-grain Luger pistol bullet in .3085-inch diameter. This was seated to an overall cartridge length of 3.25 inches in the .300 Magnum case.

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TONES.

EMAN

One of the best loads was 50.0 grains of No. 1185 powder and the F. A. No. 70 primer. This gave us an initial group of 1.12 inches at 100 yards and a later checking group of 2.85 inches which included two fliers. Another good load was 54.0 grains of 1185 and the W. R. A. No. 120 primer. The initial group was 1.30 inches and the check group 2.35 inches. This bullet shot into less than an inch at 100 yards when the first load above was increased to 60.0 grains of the same powder, and the checking group was 2.40 inches However, the same load later gave us groups of 2.90 and 4.20 inches at 200 yards. We used the 8X Lyman Junior Targetspot scope sight and fired from bench rest.

The .30-30 caliber 110-grain bullet did not offer sufficient promise in our initial test and no loads were deve'oped for it. We had considerable trouble with metallic fouling in this rifle because of using several different bullets and powders in full-power loads in the same shooting session. The 125-grain .308-inch Barnes bullet may have been handicapped by this fact, but it did contribute to the accumulation in the bore. We seated this bullet to an overall of 3.55 inches and used the W. R. A. No. 120 primer when loading it. The charge was 60 grains of 3031 which gave an initial group of 1.78 inches. The checking group was 2.38 inches at 100 yards. Later we got 3.94 inches at 200 yards. We also tried 62 grains of the same powder which gave 1.70 inches at 100 yards and 3.64 inches at 200 yards. A further increase to 64 grains gave had metallic fouling.

The 150-grain M2 bullet is next in order. This one was seated to an overall of 3.675 inches and the No. 120 primer was used. A charge of 68 grains No. 4350 gave groups of 2.42 and 1.03 inches and a check group of 3.20 inches. At 200 yards we had 9 in 2.68 inches and a 5.12-inch group. This load gave us a group of 13.00 inches at 600 yards with 8 in 7.63 inches. An initial load of 70.0

grains also did well with 5 shots in 1.12 inches at 100 yards. This was not developed, however. We tried 55 grains of HiVel No. 2 with the same primer and the initial group was 2.34 inches at 100 yards.

The 160-grain .3075-inch Barnes bullet was seated to an overall length of 3.775 inches. The charge was 60 grains of HiVel No. 2 with the No. 120 primer. The initial groups were 1.70, 1.84 and 2.00 inches at 100 yards, and 6.20 inches at 200 yards. We ran into considerable bore fouling which may have affected the accuracy of this bullet.

The M1 172-grain Boat-Tail bullet was seated to make the same cartridge length as with the M2 bullet. With the No. 120 primer and 57 grains of 4064 the initial group was less than an inch at 100 yards, and 59 grains made a 1.95 inch group. Using the F. A. No. 70 primer and 60.5 grains of No. 15½ powder, we had an initial group of 1.30 inches. With the No. 120 primer 61 grains of 4350 shot into less than 2 inches, and 67 grains, into less than 1½ inches. The latter charge put 16 in 5.10 inches at 200 yards.

We also developed loads for this bullet with some obsolete (1044 EX.) experimental powder which we had acquired in a collection of reloading junk. The best loads were 57.5 and 60.5 grains weight using the F. A. No. 70 primer. The former grouped into 1½ inches and the latter in about 1¼ inches at 100 yards. At 600 yards the lighter load shot into 10½ and 11.00 inches and the heavier load into 12½ and 155% inches. In comparison the Western 180-grain Match ammunition put its 10 shots in exactly 10 inches. At 100 yards some old 220-grain Western load put its 10 shots into 1.60 inches.

The 180-grain Belted bullet miked .3065

The 180-grain Belted bullet miked 3065 inch and was seated to make an overall cartridge length of 3.48 inches. The W. R. A. No. 120 primer was used. The best charges of 4064 were 59 and 60 grains. The initial groups were 1.43 and 2.18 inches, respectively, at 100 yards. The heavier load made a 3.80-inch group at 200 yards. We also used 68.0 grains of 4350 and this put 10 shots in 5.15 inches at 200 yards.

Since the average group was 12.00 inches at 600 yards, it should be no greater than 4.00 inches at 200 yards and 2 inches at 100 yards. That is just about what the outfit did. The best loads, of course, did somewhat better than that. When going from 200 yards to 600 yards we had to add 10 minutes-of-angle elevation. Interesting discoveries were that 60 grains of 4064 was not an accurate load at 600 yards with either the M1 bullet or the 180-grain Brenze Point. The Barnes 160-grain S. P. bullet was not practical at longer than 200-300 yards with 68 grains of 4350. These latter three loads, however, gave practical accuracy at 200 yards, and at that range their impacts were from 19.25 to 20.50 inches above aim with the 600-yard zero on the scope.

The charge of 68 grains 4350 was an accurate one behind the M2 150-grain bullet at 600 yards. Our best loads among all those tried at the longer range had 8 of their 10 shets in 5.38, 7.88 and 9.75 inches at 600

Mr. Ness has been away from the N. R. A. office on range duties during September and he will be absent on an extended hunting trip in Canada and Colorado during October and November. Matters requiring his attention may be delayed until his return. However, shooting questions sent to the Dope Bag will receive the usual prompt attention during Mr. Ness' absence.

yards. The m.v. was slightly above 3000 f.-s. While this was too much speed for the 160-grain S. P. bullet, causing it to disintegrate midway in flight, the 125-grain Barnes heavy-jacket bullet easily withstood higher velocities. It shot well with all initial loads tried at 100 yards, from 62 to 65 grains and gave 5-shot groups under 1½ inches.

We tried one other bull gun in this caliber, a .300 H. & H. Magnum on the 1898 Mauser action. At 200 yards 45 grains of 4064 put 10 cf the M1 bullets in 3.58 inches. Using our unknown experimental powder 65.0 grains put 9 in 3.70 inches. The most accurate load was 57.5 grains of the same (1044 EX) powder which put the first 6 shots in 1.56 inches at 200 yards, and then opened, as the bore fouled, to make the total group 3.64 inches.

THE END OF No. 80

SR (Sporting Rifle) Powder No. 80 has been supplanted by SR No. 4759 powder, according to information received from the duPont Burnside Laboratory. It is intended for reduced or midrange charges in rifles and it is not recommended for use in handguns. Per weight of charge it develops higher velocity at lower pressures as compared with No. 80. Also the new No. 4759 powder is cleaner burning and more uniform in ballistical behavior under slightly varying combustion conditions as it is less sensitive to changes in loading density and powder position in the case than was No. 80 powder.

tion in the case than was No. 80 powder.
Our supply of 4759 powder, on the way for experimental use, will arrive too late for any report on results in the Dope Bag before December. There are no recommendations or suggestion as to loads, but we suggest that handloaders be guided by the reduced and midrange loads of No. 80 powder as recommended for rifles. Begin at the lower end of the scale and commence with the lightest charge suggested for a given caliber and bullet weight, and then develop the load toward the heavier charges listed in old No. 80 literature. This is the safer way and the best way of discovering the most accurate load for a given rifle.

Gordon C. Boser has tried the new rifle powder in handguns; and most reloaders will do the same. In his 401 Special revolver he had fine results. In the .357 Magnum he used Ideal bullet No. 357446, .001-inch larger than groove diameter and of 1-10 temper. seated to .400-inch depth. He worked up from 5.0 grains to the case-filling charge of 11.0 grains weight. This latter load burned more cleanly than full-charge loads of No. 2400 powder and gave milder pressure indications and apparently very uniform velocity and combustion. Boser's offhand group at 25 yards was all in the 10-ring and it measured 2 inches. The penetration was 5 inches in hard pine.

COLCLESSER AXES

I was interested in Mr. Van Matre's article on small axes in the July issue. He mentions the Colclesser axe, but states that he knows little about it. Shortly after Nessmuk wrote his classic "Woodcraft", Colclesser Brothers. at Eldorado, Penna., started making small axes and knives to fill a discriminating demand caused by Nessmuk's writings on these tools. These Colclesser axes and knives were likewise made famous by Horace Kephart in his "Camping and Woodcraft", and were frequently described by him, and also by Perry D. Frazer in this magazine (then Shooting and Fishing) about forty years ago. For about two years Abercrombie and Fitch cataloged Colclesser axes. The firm

california
came exactly right. I have two of these axes. Following Nessmuk's advice, the first one acquired was a double bit, weighing a scant 2 pounds with 14 inch handle. It was a splendid cutter in wood. Indeed I have never seen a better cutter of its weight and length of handle. But I had to use it on but one hunt to be completely cured of any double-bit hand axe. A hand axe is used a lot for driving tent pegs, and for hammering. A double-bit is no good at all as a hammer. Once while driving a peg with the side of this axe the blade turned over and cut my left wrist badly, and in fact it just missed the artery.

Then I got my second Colclesser, a light single bit with 12-inch handle weighing exactly one pound. (It makes a standard one-pound weight and one-foot rule.) I have this axe still, and it has gone on every trip with me since 1900—forty years of honest and faithful service. It has never had a nick in it. Despite hundreds of sharpenings with whetstone the blade shows no appreciable wear down. With blows of equal energy, it cuts as deeply as any 134-pound hand axe I have ever seen. I shall probably use it as long as

It is not necessary to have hand axes made to order, or to make them yourselves these days, except as a hobby. The official "Boy Scout" hand axes made by Plumb and "Keen-Kutter" are splendid in every way, although I admit that they are slightly improved by grinding down the edge a little thinner. I hope that once in a while we shall see other interesting articles on the three adjuncts to the American's rifle—the axe, the hunting knife, and the canoe.—TOWNSEND WHELEN.

LETTERS

Alloy Shot For Ducks. When a hunter cautiously raises his gun and lets go at a flock of wild duck or geese, and they all fly away, he is likely to mutter a few well chosen words and assume that the birds all escaped harm. Yet some of them may die long afterward, victims of the shot that never touched them.

The hunter gains nothing from this, for you can't have duck dinner tonight, or any night, if the duck is going to die next week in a faraway marsh. The conservation authorities aren't happy over the situation. And if the ducks understood it, they wouldn't be so well pleased either.

Birdshot falls in the marshes where the waterfowl feed and are swallowed along with their food. The result, as the lead pellets are slowly pulverized by the gravel in the bird's gizzard, is lead poisoning which soon proves fatal.

This situation, although unrecognized by laymen, has been studied by scientists for many years; in fact the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey showed as long as 20 years ago that six ordinary No. 6 shot always prove fatal to the duck or goose that inadvertently swallows them.

But it remained for Dr. R. L. Dowdell and Dr. R. G. Green of the University of Minnesota to do something about it. In a report to the American Society for Metals they reveal an extended research into the effect of shot made of various alloys.

The object was to develop a kind of shot that would be fully efficient if it scored a hit, but which would not remain a menace if it fell into the marshes where wildlife feeds.

Dowdell and Green finally decided that alloys of lead and magnesium offered the necessary qualities, chief among which was quick

October 12 & 13: Kansas State Pistol Tournament, Topeka. Write W. H. Workman, 536 Ohio, Topeka.

cent of magnesium can be made into shot of proper weight and ballistic properties for use in present types of shells, and that these shot will crack on the surface and start to break up within 24 hours after they fall into water or onto wet ground.

The experiments conducted by Dowdell and Green covered lead-magnesium alloys running from one quarter of one per cent to four per cent magnesium. The greater the amount of magnesium in the alloy the harder was the resultant metal, and the quicker its disintegration. However, increasing the magnesium content too much also reduced the weight and thus made the shot unsuitable for use in present shells and guns.

Ordinary lead shot are dropped from a tower as melted metal, which collects into spheres as it falls and cools.

Many attempts to make alloy shot in this manner resulted, not in the familiar spheres, but in something that resembled round headed tacks.

Alloy shot were made by extending the metal into wire and then cutting the wire automatically into short pieces and rolling them into spheres on a special machine designed for the rolling of balls. This resulted in a very satisfactory shot, as far as shape and uniformity were concerned, but at a higher cost than the shot-tower method affords.

Since there is a great deal of shot-tower equipment now in efficient use, Dowdell and Green concluded that future experiments should include variations in the shot-tower technique in hope of finding a way to use existing equipment to make alloy shot.

After many hundreds of experiments the University of Minnesota metallurgists have recently found a simple method for making drop shot in shot-towers and it is likely that by the fall shooting season in 1940 "Duckalloy" will be used exclusively.

The significance of the Dowdell-Green report is this:

To the metallurgist it reveals a new use being developed for a magnesium alloy.

To the industrialist, it indicates the development of new machinery or new operat-

ing techniques in shot making.

To the conservationist it means a chance to save the lives of thousands of ducks, geese and

other waterfowl every year.

And to the hunter, it offers the cheering assurance that the only ducks that will die from his shots are the ones he brings down and takes home with him. The rest will live to be shot at another day.—Graves Taylor (American Society for Metals).

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Garand Critique-Hope you can wade through this, and that it may secure some result—Lord knows, something MUST be done. I spent an afternoon on the range with some choice copies of Mr. Garand's great mistake recently. And what with some 25-years' experience with military firearms. two years a sniper and some combat experience, plus a great deal of observation and training as an enlisted man and officer, it is my prophecy that unless this rifle is altered in two very important respects, that any unit armed with it will be defeated if faced by any trained and determined foe that has or defensive operations. In the first place, after 16 rounds, the rifle is too hot to hold at any point near any exposed metal. After 32 rounds (4 charges), touching any exposed metal firmly will blister. The rifle has ceased to be a practical bayonet handle. metal portions must be placed so the hands can touch no metal which is in contact with the barrel, except ahead of upper band.

In the spring an old man's fancy, Never turns to thoughts of love; He would rather take his rifle

jumping up in front of bolt after first shot is fired.

 When charger "jumps," it cannot be pressed down again, but must be removed, and either filled with cartridges, or be discarded.

The magazine will not accept chargers partly filled, under any circumstances.
 Single loading when chargers are not avail-

4. Single loading when chargers are not available, is "impractical" because both hands are required to work the action, making it necessary to lay the rifle down or otherwise support it, and to take the eyes away from possible targets.

 The chargers cannot be used for loading auto rifle magazines or MG belts, because they will not strip.

Slightly deformed chargers will not function at all.

 Chargers are difficult to load under ideal conditions, and so salvage of ammunition under fire would be unlikely.

This feature in view of above factors, should be decisive against this type of feed. (Thirdly, the quantity of greasing, required to make the weapon function automatically, is so great that glasses must be worn to protect the eyes from a fog of grease. This fog of flying grease soon coats the glasses to such an extent as to interfere with vision. Fourthly, there is inadequate protection to the shooter from blown cartridges, and to the bolt from dirt and mud. These two items might be ignored, but for the first two.)

I have been writing, and encouraging others to write, to their Congressmen and Senators to require the Infantry Board to make a real miss-and-out test of this rifle, against the other available types of semiautomatics, or to recommence manufacture of the Model-1917 which is, at the present time, our best war rifle. (Absolutely fool proof and reliable!! I threw away a scope-sighted Springfield, as a sniper, for its superior reliability for all military purposes!)

Please do not give up the fight for a reliable autoloading rifle (or the Model-1917!!!).—ARTHUR SHIVELL, 2214 Lyric Ave., Los Angeles, California.

Game-Caliber Choice—I am contemplating a trip to Canada after moose, and maybe black bear, this fall, and wish some information.

I have a Russian 7.62-mm. and a .30 40 Krag rifle, and want to know if either of these guns is O.K.

What ammunition to use and drop of bullet at different distances, when sights are set at maybe 50 yards, to 300 yards and 400 yards.

How about the Peters banded bullet? I am afraid it will not expand enough to really stop a bear or moose. It has been suggested to me by a gun man.

What kind of sights are best suited? How about a hunting scope? Especially in dark background or at twilight?—C. M. S.

Answer: Of your two rifles, the .30-40 Krag is the better. Since you might get some long-range shots in Canada I would suggest an aperture or peep rear sight, without eye cup but with the large stem-aperture only, and a silver or gold bead with a flat face or a square, flat-face, gold-tip front sight. A low-power, wide-field hunting scope, in hunting mounts, with a flat-top aiming post would also be excellent.

Use the 220-grain Soft Point or 225-grain Belted bullets. Adjust your sights at 200 yards so that from hunting positions (sitting) the center of your group is where you hold the top of your bead or the top of your aiming post. Your group will then center about

4½ inches above the point of aim at 100 yards. However, you should shoot from H. M. Van Sleen standing at 100 yards, and then you may find you shoot lower and can use the 200-yard sitting adjustment effectively. Your group should fall about 16 inches below aim at 300 yards and about 52 inches below aim at 400 yards. However, you should shoot from prone with a forestock or left hand rest at these long ranges and then you may find that your impacts will be slightly higher and that you will then not have to hold fully 16 inches or 52 inches high at the two longer ranges, respectively. Also see the bulletins on biggame loads.

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EMAN

Crystal Cleaner for Service Fouling I own a new Colt .45-Caliber National Match Pistol and use nothing but U. S. Government issue ammunition, usually F. A.-32 or F. A.-34. Approximately 500 to 1000 rounds have been fired through this barrel.

Immediately after shooting, a patch saturated with Hoppe's No. 9 solution is pushed through the barrel. Upon arrival at my home, from one to two hours later, the pistol is disassembled and the barrel cleaned with a solution of warm soapy water, after which it is thoroughly dried and another patch saturated with Hoppe's No. 9 solution is pushed through the barrel. About two days later the barrel is again cleaned with dry patches after which a patch saturated with Fiend Oil is pushed through the barrel.

I usually shoot about once every week or two and adhere strictly to the above pro-cedure. I have never failed to clean the pistol after shooting. In spite of my precautions I find streaks appearing in the bore, which cannot be removed.

Can you recommend any changes in method er product used to remedy this condition. I shall be grateful for any aid received.—

Answer: Your method of handling and cleaning the .45 pistol after shooting Service ammunition is excellent. In fact, you could ammunition is excellent. In fact, you could not improve on it providing you do not let it remain uncleaned overnight. Were you to do this you would need to use Rig, Jaymac gun grease, or Gunslick gun grease in place of Hoppe's No. 9. However, for cleaning the same evening Hoppe's No. 9 should help to loosen the fouling and is well adapted for your method. your method.

The streaks which you have seen are probably metal-fouling streaks in the bore and these can be removed only with ammonia swabbing solution or through mechanical methods of abrasion. I would suggest that if a stiff, brass brush will not dislodge them that you use a well-fitting cloth patch and Winchester Crystal Cleaner. This is a comparing the patch of t mercial form of ammonia swabbing solution for removing metal fouling. It also contains water which will dissolve the salty residue of the F. A. primers and make your water cleaning unnecessary.

.22 Express Trouble-Since receiving your letter of November 8th, relative to loads for my .22 Mauser Express (.30-'06 necked to .22) I have been busy getting ammunition ready for a final try-out.

ready for a final try-out.

I loaded up 20 cases, some U. S. C. Co. 1918, F. A. 1928 and 1937 and some Savage Arms Co., new-stock 30-'06 ammunition, fired once. I used 40 grains of 4064 behind the 55-grain Sisk Express bullet. Cases primed with Winchester 120 N.M. N.C. primers. All charges were carefully weighed on a Pacific scale.

I fired eight cartridges, checked for indications of excessive pressure after each shot but found none. The ninth was then fired and the trouble began. When I tried to extract the case I found it almost impossible to do so; it was finally extracted with great difficulty. I checked the case, and found that it had expanded much more than the

GASTONIA, N. CAR.

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previous eight. After checking up on bolt, breech, etc., I fired five more shots, and each succeeding case was very difficult to extract. Several cases had split about ½-inch from head and several primers fell out when cases were extracted.

Now what I would like to know is: If Now what I would like to know is: II excessive breech pressure caused these last cases to extract with such great difficulty, why didn't the same happen to the first eight? And, what caused the Savage case to rupture? The cases, as I used them, have a diameter of .467. After fired, using 30 grs. of HiVel No. 2, with Hornet bullet, they measure .472. Cases fired, using 40 grains of 4064. 55-grain Sisk Express bullet, measure 4064, 55-grain Sisk Express bullet, measure 478. That's .011-inch expansion. I am sending you three cases under separate cover so that you can note expansion, and probably determine cause of difficulty. The F. A. 1928 is unfired.

Later on I may try a new Varmint carridge, depending on my luck with the present one. Which of the following would you suggest for Mauser action: .22 Niedner Magnum, Varminter, .22-4000 Sedgley, .220 Swift or the new .240 Wotkyns Super Varminter? I want to do my own reloading. The reason I want a cartridge getting 3600 f.-s. or more is because I think that they are safer in a flat country. I have been told that bullets traveling 3400 f.-s. will completely disintegrate when hitting the ground. Is this true?—

Answer: After looking at your cases I would say that your .22 Mauser Express is would say that your .22 Mauser Express is either improperly chambered or more likely it is too thin and soft in the breech and has expanded out of shape. Using a soft .22 Rim Fire Stevens barrel, one time, in the .22 Niedner Magnum we got the same results with heavy loads, our chamber belling out in the middle, as yours has apparently done. You will be able to determine this by firing some lighter leads or even your 30 grains of

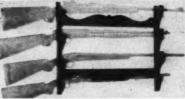
ome lighter loads, or even your 30 grains of HiVel No. 2 and the Hornet bullet, and then compare them with these cases in body shape. If the chamber has been deformed it will similarly bulge with your lighter loads providing that the elastic limit of the brass is overcome in such expansion so that it will not spring back before extraction.

In case this proves out, you can use light loads in the rifle or you can rechamber it or rebarrel it. If the theory fails to prove out (that the chamber has been deformed) you can look to the cause in the difference of anneal of some cases, the difference of powder capacity, the difference in neck thickness, all of which would give different pressures and combustion conditions for apparently the same load and components. At one time we tried a .22 Varminter which had repeatedly given excellent results before we got it. After a very few shots, however, the owner's satisfactory loads (sent with the rifle) started to pop primers and otherwise indicate excessive pressure. The reason in this case was that our first few shots started metal fouling in the barrel near the throat and thereby greatly increased pressures. Another thing which can contribute to higher pressures after your first few shots is chamber heat which could push a maximum load over into the excessive class providing pressures are right on the nar-

row edge at the beginning.

As an example of the difference in cases, we know that they vary in the same lot to some extent and in the same make in different lots, and probably more from make-to-make. For example, the Western and Winchester cases should be the same in highly-standard-

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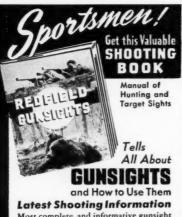
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ized calibers. However, in one caliber we have learned that the Winchester case requires 2 grains less maximum charge as compared with the Western case. This has been traced to the difference between Winchester brass and Western brass. It is obvious, of course. that if one case has a thicker neck than another that the bullet tension will be greater and the chamber clearance less to double up on an increased pressure influence. Lcng necks which project into the throat of the rifle also increase pressures, and greatly

What I was interested in learning about your cases was the expansion at the thick or solid part of the head. At this point your F.A. 28 case miked .4675, the U.S. case, .4752 and the Savage case, 4762. It is evident that your loads are too heavy for your rifle and are giving too much pressure. That may account for the rupture in the Savage case or it may have had a weak spot. We occasion-ally run into such ruptures in Service ammunition of all types and also in commercial

loads

When your bullet is not fired into the air. but hits the ground, the higher the remaining velocity the safer it is, providing solid or heavily constructed FMI bullets are not used. With any expanding bullet the higher the remaining velocity the better, providing the bullet hits some solid object, so that it will blow to pieces. Even when a bullet is badly deformed at a lower remaining velocity and ricochets, it usually does not travel beyond 500 yards farther on account of increased air resistance from its final, poor ballistic shape

or increased area of exposure. Of the calibers which you mention the .240 Super Varminter is little known as yet, but in early reports and observations it seems to be accepted as a very desirable cartridge. I have already received my custom loads from J. B. Smith, but the rifle has not as yet reached me from Jerry Gebby, so that I have no first-hand information on it. Because factory ammunition is available, I would place the .220 Swift first, followed by the .22 Varminter. which is a more flexible, equally accurate and powerful cartridge. Next in my opinion comes the .22 rimless Niedner Magnum as made for bolt-action rifles by the Niedner Rifle Corporation of Dowagiac, Michigan. Under this I would take the .22-3000 Lovell. followed by the Kilbourn-Hornet which gives .218 Bee ballistics with handloads and permits the use also of standard .22 Hornet ammunition in the same chamber. In fact, that is the way I form my cases for the K-Hornet and the factory loads shoot better than they did before in the standard Hornet chamber.

TRADE DOPE

Odd Taps and Dies. The Warshall Tool Company of 2038 Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., have the most complete stock of odd-size taps and dies, according to Robert M. Howard of Huntington Park, who has dealt with the firm for years. They carry, also, small reamers and tools. This should be a good tip for gunsmiths.

Down Sleeping Robe, of high-grade material and workmanship and of excellent quality and design, fairly describes the sleeping bag with which Eddie Bauer (Seattle. Wash.) followed up his sample down-filled Blizzard Jacket, previously mentioned. The robe comes in a "duffle-bag" container and is built for 60° below zero temperature with a virgin-wool lining (\$50.00) snapped inside and easily removed. Without the wool liner it is adapted for moderate temperatures. under side is slotted to accept an air mattress. It is intended for use on an air mattress, browse-bed or cot. Also available with flan-nel liner (\$42.50) for 40° minus weather.

The side and end are zip-closed for convenient daily drying, airing or sunning in

camp. It has a tent or head fly which is optional. I have tried it and find ample room for a 6-footer. The imported down is blown into retaining tubes which lap in a shingled arrangement. It is extremely soft and light. Although the price is lower than that of other high grade elegation was a Laught that their high-grade sleeping robes. I doubt that their practical worth is greater.

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Duck Hunter's Determinant is a neat little, well-arranged manual for identifying ducks and geese, by Major M. L. Stockton Jr. It is entirely descriptive and complete, but designed for quick reference use, and a fine job on the part of author and publishers. Put out by Stackpole Sons, Harrisburg, Pa. Put out by Price, 25 cents.

20-Shot Magazine, for all .30-'06 clip-leading bolt-action rifles of Mauser, Springleading boit-action rilles of Mauser, Spring-field, Winchester, Remington or M-1917 (En-field) type, has been developed by C. R. Wise of Charleston, West Va. He may be reached at the Fleetwood Hotel there. It is an auxiliary box magazine with its own follower and spring to replace the floorplates and followers of any of the rifles mentioned above. No change is required in the rifle, which fact permits use of the regular follower and floorplate at any time by simply removing the Wise device.

The double-row, staggered arrangement of cartridges is used in the Wise box to conform with the normal rifle system. It projects only a few inches beneath the rifle and holds a dozen or more rounds. The magazine well of the rifle holds a half-dozen or more additional rounds. It worked perfectly in demonstration and was clip fed as easily as the regular rifle magazine.

American Made Brownings may be the result of the invasion of Belgium, from which country component parts of Browning shot-guns were formerly obtained for assembly and completion at the Browning Arms Company plant in St. Louis, Mo. Now that firm announces its preparations and intentions towards complete American manufacture of Arrangements have progressed these arms. Arrangements have progressed to a point which promises actual manufacture within a month, according to Mr. Russell. Vice-President of the concern.

Have Patience with R. A. Litschert of Have Patience with R. A. Litschert of Winchester, Indiana. He is now in shape to give service, but he has been swamped with orders for that excellent little 1½-inch 6X target-varmint scope which is almost a gift at his moderate price. We want another one, but have put off buying it until Litschert can catch up on back orders. His conversion jobs are equally popular and his hands are more than full. If he ever catches up with his orders, he will bring out a similar 6X his orders he will bring out a similar 6X with internal adjustments for fixed mounts including the Albree, Mershon, G. & H. Weaver and that very popular Redfield Jr.

New .300 Remington Auto is a semiautomatic long wanted by many hunters. Years ago the Model-8 Remington rifle was custom adapted to take this same .300 Savage cart-ridge, a short case .30-'06 with M2 ballistics designed for the short-action M-99 and M-20 Savage rifles. Because of its more favorable length, this rimless 300 Savage is better for auto actions than the M2 Service load. Both have an m.v. of 2700 f.-s. with a .308-inch 150-grain bullet; cases are not interchangeable. In a military model, this new Remington

would be a fine arm for Home Guards, should the need arise. On the whole, it is as good as the Garand M1 Service rifle. It is recoil operated and compact. With the back of the receiver streamlined it would be pleasing in appearance. Its action is not simple. Like the M1 Garand it has too many intricate parts to manufacture and maintain. Neither can be considered an ideal military design of rifle.



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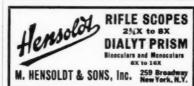
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Targo Business has been so great, Mossbergs have not dared to push it. Their superior miniature, pitch-and-limestone tar-gets and, particularly their break-proof packing, has taxed Mossberg's sources of supply.

Cartridges for Collectors is the title of a neat, little, pocket-size, stapled, printed list of single cartridges, old and new, with prices. for collectors. It is issued by McDaneld & Wheeler of Osborne, Kansas. McDaneld of the firm does restocking and general repair work. They also sell new and used firearms

Timely Clothing Catalog has been received from The Drybak Corporation of Binghamton, N. Y. In ten (8½ x 11) pages it describes, illustrates and lists Drybak duck hunting coats, trap and Skeet coats, rifleman's coats, shooting vests, pants, trousers and breeches, game bags, caps, hats and belts; also scarlet woolen garments with caps, shirts, breeches and coats all matching, made from the popular Woolrich fabric.

Phonograph Timer. Bill Klapp caught me napping. At least he beat me to it. I just had a brainstorm about adopting the phonograph record for educational and publicity purposes in connection with shooting and range schools, as we now use radio and the movies. Before I can do more than make a note of my idea, Klapp, of The Original Sight-Exchange, Paoli, Pa., sends me his "Revolver Timing Record."

It is a swell idea for range use or for drypractice at home. I used to impose on the good wife to hold my watch and finally bought one of those darkroom clocks or dial timers and pasted an aiming spot in the center and watched the second hand out of the corner of my eyes. Bill's audible record is better because you have only to listen, as you would to a range officer, and it is the real McCoy when stationary targets are em-ployed. If interested send a dollar to the address above.

It is a 10-inch R.C.A. Victor disk record of standard quality and it plays on any phonograph. Our own machine is adjusted to 78 revolutions per minute, which is the rule. This gives just nine seconds from the first sound of the starting whistle to the first sound of the stopping whistle, each whistle being a second long to complete the total of 10 seconds for rapid fire. The other side of the record is similarly properly regulated for timed fire. The order of command on both sides is: "Load up, here we go." (5-second interval.) "Ready on the right, ready on the left, ready on the firing line." (3-second interval.) Whistle, etc. On the rapid-fire side there are five runs or stages and on the opposite side, four stages of timed (20 seconds) fire.

Those Miller Half-Soles of processed rubber and patented design proved to be a puzzle to my cobbler, who was afraid the closespaced little protruding rubber projections (flat-end) would break his needles. I had one pair sewn to the soles of my hunting shoes and another pair nailed to my moccasin boots for trial on a Rocky Mountain hunt-ing trip this fall. In the announcement I mentioned my intention of trying them on street shoes first, but decided against it, although these creations of R. H. Miller are no thicker than a heavy crepe sole and somewhat lighter. See his ad.

We discovered too late that we had misquoted Holliday on the Miller Hobs in the September Dope Bag in our reference to "slimy rocks". As a matter of fact, Holliday said "except wet and slimy rocks". We know nothing which is slip-proof under that condition and recommend deliberate avoid-

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The Arms Chest is an open market trading post where manufacturers, distributors, purveyors of professione, services, and our own readers may cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cry their wares to read the control of the Advertisers have reported truly phenomenal results. Advertisements are accepted from annual and life members of the National Rifle Association, for personal transactions exclusively, at 86 per telegraphic replies. All advertisements must be word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.20. For all commercial advertisements the rate is 10¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.50.

In describing the condition of guns advertised these standard phrases must be used: Perfect means factory condition. Excellent means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. Very good means practically new condition, implying little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and only minor surface scratches or wear. Good means moderate use with some finish worn off, only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. Fair means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, nothing worse than minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is sufficiently accurate for hunting. Poor means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

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Purchasers who wish to examine, before acceptance, guns or equipment purchased thru these advertisements should request shipment by express, C.O.D., with examination privileges.

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ANSLEY FOX 12-30 full. Krupp fluid barrels, ivory sights. Very good or better, \$39.00. Smith 12-30 full, modified, excellent, \$28.00. Julius DiCresce, 5543 Cooper, Detroit, Mich.

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CURLY MAPLE, American Walnut and Cherry Stock Blanks. L. G. Stockberger, Gar-rettsville, Ohio.

FOR SALE, No Trades. Mannlicher-Schoenauer 30-06, leather case, excellent except stock slightly marred, \$50.00. Mannlicher-Schoenauer 6.5 mm., leather case, excellent, \$60.00. Haenel Mannlicher 9 mm., peep sights, fair, \$20.00. Bore excellent, very accurate Bannerman Springfield 30-06, good, \$12.00. Remington Auto 35, King sights, very good. C. Gilman, 52 Greenleaf St., Malden, Mass. 10-40

WINCHESTER, Model 71 caliber 348, deluxe model with sling, etc., excellent condition, used twice shot 40 rounds. Cost \$57.50, will sell for \$37.50. C. Engebretson, Milaca, Minn. 10-40

9 MM LUGER, Navy Model, apparently original. Very good condition inside and out. Extension attach-ment lug removed. Best offer. W. S. Barr, Apt. 414, Farraday Apts., Washington, D. C. 10-40

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EXCELLENT, Winchester 52, Heavy Barrel, Speedlock, semi beavertail forearm, 17 front, Lyman extension rear sight, new leather sling, sheeplined case takes gun with scope mounted, very accurate. Best offer takes it. Earl Neldon, Box 115, Duncan Falls, Ohio.

CARTRIDGES for collectors. List 6¢. Mc-Daneld & Wheeler, Osborne, Kansas. 10-40

3½ x 5½ CONLEY Camera, \$75.00. 4.5 x 6 mm. Tenax Camera, \$50.00. For particulars address Don J. Zumwalt, 430 S. Riverside, Klamath Falls, Oregon. 10-40

COLT SAA, 45, 5½", new, perfect, \$26.00. Colt PPS, 32-20, 4", good, \$16.00. S&W 38 Special, M&P, 4", new, perfect, target action, \$26.00. Ben Vaupel, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

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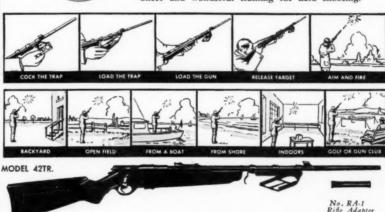
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D. C. M. 30.06 Springfield Sporter and Sling as New. First Money Order for \$65.00 takes it. Wiggers Bros., Walla Walla, Washington. 10-40

WINCHESTER M-70 20" Hornet, Perfect, \$40.00; Winchester M-63 Automatic Tapped for Weaver Mount, Excellent \$17.50; Stith Mount for M-70, New \$9.00; Weaver 1X, New \$15.00; 330S Perfect \$18.00; New B. Mount \$3.00; T. Mount \$1.50; B&L Draw Tube, New \$22.50; Vaver 35 Mielt and Barrel Band Front, Excellent \$12.50 complete. R. E. Strickland, Brown-Marx Building, Birmingham, Alabama.

WINCHESTER 94, .30-30, 25" oct. bbl., half magazine, very good, \$17.50; Marlin 1893 .30-30, 26" oct. bbl. full magazine, very good plus, \$17.00; Colt OMT .38, 7½", vg. in, reblued, \$27.00; .32 ACP, good plus \$11.00, very good, \$12.00; .25 ACP, vg. in and out, \$5.00; Colt PP. 22 converted from .32, vg. \$13.50; Remington .32 Auto, vg. \$1.00; Stevens Offhand .22, 7" bbl., excellent, \$8.50. Want: Low priced Springfield issue, good used, .38 Spec. Colts or S&Ws. R. Huddleston, Linwood, Mass.

SELL or Trade Pointer Male 4½ Years old, well trained, Does it All, Registered, Fischels Frank Blood Lines, No time to hunt, \$90.00 or best offer in High Grade Guns or other shooting equipment. Guy Stancil, Gainesville, Ga.

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WINCHESTER 94, .32 Special, Lyman Peep, very, very good, 60 cartridges, \$17.00. F. C. Krause, Fullerton, California.

FECKER target scopes, B&L Spotting Scopes, B&L Binoculars, trades accepted. J. L. Vincent, Sporting Goods, Aud, Mo. 10-40

ONE Wheel Kabin Trunk Trailer. Sleeps two people. Will send photos. Very good shape. Cost \$345.00 new. Will sell for \$50.00. Frederick Washer, 41 Prospect Ave., Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

KRAG, 60 cartridges, \$12.50. Winchester 97, 12 ga., \$10.00. Winchester 1906, \$10.00. Winchester 22 short Musket, \$5.50. Remington 12A, \$3.50. Marlin 97, 22, Weaver Scope, \$12.00. Winchester 73, 32 W.C.F., \$4.00. Joe Cross, Jr., Anthon, Lowa

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CASH: Mark VI-1915 Webley .455 Service Revolver, blued, perfect, \$30.00. Dr. Disch, "Lifer", Winneconne, Wis.

ARMSMEAR \$30.00; Simon North \$15.00; Bullets Flight Mann, \$8.00; Magazine Anti-que Firearms \$10.00; 100 Outdoor Life, \$4.00. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Michigan. 10-40

1 COLT 22 Automatic Matched Target, New; 30-40 Krag Good; 1 New England Westen House 30-06, Good; 1 Army Springfield, 30-06, Good; 1 Mannlicher Schoenauer 8 mm. perfect; 1 Colt Auto-matic 45, Good. S. H. Wilson, Domingo, N. M.

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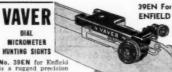
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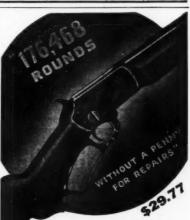
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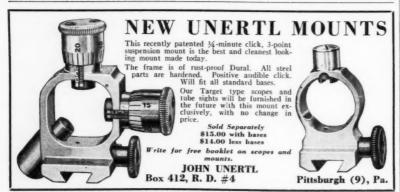


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